REGISTERED No. 17—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,914.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The departure of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 4 P.M.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	6
,, Muscat	24	,, Koweit	7
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bushire	8
,, Linga	28	,, Linga	12
,, Bahrein	30	,, Bahrein	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao July	2	,, Guadur	18
,, Mahomerah	2	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Newas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Newas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on or about 26th June.)

THE very fine s.s. STATESMAN, 1,851 tons, J. Valiant, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Bubatino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also, specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 Tons, and 530 H.P.,) Captain A. Colman, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7-8 lbs.
5 ditto Grey Dhaties, 49 by 10.
5 ditto Grey T Cloth, 4 lbs.
2 Cases White Jaconets.
3 ,, Colored Prints.
Few Boxes of Fresh Crystalized Italian Fruits.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Oomer Tyeb—
1 Case of Cutary, ex s.s. Cassedoc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

3 Bales Grey Jaconets, 4 Bales Grey Shirtings 7 lbs., 100 Bolts Merchant Navy Canvas Nos. 4 and 5, 5 cases white Flannels, 5 cases Eau de Cologne.
4 Bales shirtings, 24 by 21, 1 case children's fiddles, 2 cases looking-glasses, 50 dozen beef.

On account and rest of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy—
W. R.—5 Cases Gilt Frames.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee:—
F—No 2,775—1-5—4 Cases Round handsome ornamented gilt Frames, 75 by 45, 5-7 by 30, 48 by 30, 40 by 30 and assorted.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, Proprietor of the Oriental Exchange Room :—
One gold enamelled and diamond eye glass and watch.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following viz.

Brass, two light chandeliers, brass and bronze hanging lamps, bronze and lamps, large and small picture frames, pictures in maple and gilt frame, brass table time pieces, chamber and table candle-sticks, plated mounted new and second hand harnesses, waterproof coats for monsoon suitable for hamals, sepoys, coachmen, lots of Gentlemen's caps.

10 Cases jams such as raspberry, strawberry, cherry jams, plum jams, red and black currant jam, real dundee and lemon marmalade, &c.

15 Cases fresh biscuits by Huntly, Palmer & Co. and Peek Frean & Co., such as combination, people mixed, gems, &c.

On account and at the risk of Jeykisandas Golabdas—
J. G.—420-9—10 Cases white and blue pot papers, per s. s. Trafalgar.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kader Adamjee, ex s.s. Mirzapore—
A. K. A.—396—25 drums double-boiled Linseed Oil
Ex s.s. Duna—
25 drums ditto ditto
Ex s.s. Venetia—
25 drums ditto ditto

On account and at the risk of concerned :—
3 Cases Chimnies by Tucker.
4 ,, Lip Do. 1 inch.
2 ,, Slip Do. 1 ,,
100 Kegs of Green Paints.
1 Case containing fancy and gilted pocket Note-books.
4 Casks of Portwine.
25 Cases China Paper Umbrellas.

Furniture consisting of blackwood-carved chiffoniers, full-carved lady's writing tables, round tables, pier tables, carved chairs with spring, wardrobes, cup-boards, presses, reclining couches, sofas with spring, circular tables, China tables, cradles, easy chairs, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plated Ware, &c. &c.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, behind the Government Medical Stores, the property of J. Shaw, Esq., the same comprising cut glass and crockery ware, plated chamber and table candlesticks, cake basket, cutter pot, tea and coffee pots, ice pitcher, round salver, toast rack, table and hanging argand lamps, curry dishes, blackwood carved round dining table, sofa, reclining and half-back couches, carved round teapoys, carved pier table, chiffonier, drawing-room chairs, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, American rocking and rattan-backed easy chairs, camphor and blackwood chest of drawers, clothe press, large china trunk, blackwood single and double camp cots with bed and curtain, baba cot, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany toilet glasses, pictures in frames, green painted bathing and foot tubs, dispense cupboard, copper cooking pots with covers, &c. &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece-Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godowns in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods, consisting of sundry mildewed and damaged goods, different kinds of dhoties, Persian prints, 28 yards prints, grey T cloths 18 by 18 and others, 10 lbs. 39 inch grey shirtings, fine quality, 8½ lbs. 39 inch grey shirtings, white mulls, madapollams and shirtings, colored bordered dhoties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Procelain Wares, Carriages, Horses, Wearing Apparel; Plants, &c., at No. 175; Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction; at No. 175, Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, Carriage Horse, Plant, &c., of the late John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, the same comprising plain and cut glasswares, sets of white and fancy painted bordered Dinner and white and gold Breakpast Services, best electroplated spoons and forks, set of 4 dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet stands, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furnitures, viz., round dining drawing-room, pier, card, writing, washing, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, sideboard, teapoys, dumb waiters, whatnot pictures and photographs, flower vases, double camp cots, clothes press, chest of drawers, portmanteau, camphorwood chest, dressing glasses, carpets, articles of wearing apparel, table and bed linen, about 200 earthen and China garden pots with choice plants and ferns, hanging baskets with ferns, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, and utensils &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. Precisely.

A comfortable light roomy English-built Brougham in excellent order, with a pair of fast going Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

Also, at the same place, also by order of the Administrator a few articles of furniture and wearing apparel belonging to the Estate of the late James Taylor, Esq.

The above will be on view, on and after Sunday next, the 21st instant.

The Library belonging to both the above Estates will be sold early next month at the Rooms of the Undersigned, of which due notice will be given in the local papers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES!! BOTTLES!!!

PLAIN and STOPPERED VIALS for FITTING DISPENSARIES, &c., at considerable REDUCED RATES.

FRESH ARRIVALS of pure CHEMICALS and DRUGS per s.s. ABBOTSFORD and CALIPSO.

Pure Carbolic Acid, White Crystal, per lb.	Rs.	2 8
Hydrate of Chloral (Recryst) German, per lb		4 4
Guarana Powder, per lb.		6 0
Tannat of Ammonia, per lb		15 0
Atropia, Pure, per dr		7 8
Atropia Sulphas, per dr		7 8
Pure Chloroform, per lb		3 8

M. B. MADON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists.
40, Bahurkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
BLACK SHEEP.

THURSDAY, 18th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

FRIDAY, 19th JUNE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BOMBAY CLUB.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
AND THE BURLESQUE OF LURLINE.

SATURDAY, 20th JUNE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT POONA
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
BEGINNING ON MONDAY, 22nd JUNE,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Steam Ship PERSIA, Captain Merello, arrived in the Harbour yesterday, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and pay freight (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th June 1874.

NOTICE.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India, dated 4th February 1875, notice is hereby given, that Remount Agents or Committees at the several stations noted in the margin are prepared to purchase about 1,000 horses suitable for Army purposes, during the current year and up to the 1st April 1875.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.
Allahabad.	Umballa.
Cawnpore.	Lahore.
Lucknow.	Mooltan.
Agra	Sealkote.
Morar.	Rawul Pindee.
Meerut.	Peshawur.

In 1875-76, 650 Horses, more or less, will be bought.

Except under very exceptional circumstances, purchases will be made only between the 1st October and 1st April.

The requirements of subsequent years will be made known hereafter.

Horses of all breeds, Cape, Australian, Arab, Persian, country bred and northern will be accepted if up to the required standard. Mares as well as horses will be taken, and if the former are of a good stamp, the preference will be given to them.

They must be within the prescribed ages, four to seven years.

The standard price for Cavalry and Field Artillery remounts is Rupees 50—for Horse Artillery Rupees 60. Every horse purchased or purchase will be separately valued, and in special cases higher prices than the standard price may be given, provided the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

No exhibition of horses will be held in Calcutta in the ensuing cold season, but prizes for the best horses and mares for stud and Army purposes will be awarded at several up-country stations, the details of which will be published shortly.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1874.

JOHN MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than moderate daily frictions (either wet or dry) with the Flesh Glove, (See "Col. Rolt on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or abrade. The "Glove" is asserted to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of dengue fever. Rheumatic patients should never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.
Ditto ditto ditto, Ladies' Quality.
The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.
The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.
The Turkish Sponge Pad.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONOMETER CAGES
OZONE TEST PAPER.
With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.

A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes. The fullest assortment of the above instruments by Casella, Troughton, and Simms, and other first-rate makers.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supercedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is an indispensable toilet-requirement to all who have any appreciation of physical comfort, or sense of the agreeable.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON, in good order, by ROBERT NESS, Senr., Aberdeen, N.B. Rs. 550. Apply to T. W. EARLY, Agra Bank.

VERY PRIME YORK HAMS, 12 annas per lb.; in Cut 13 annas. FRESH ROASTED COFFEE, 12 annas per lb. At HAPPY BROTHERS, Fort.

WANTED, a complete Copy of "THE BIRDS OF INDIA" by JERDON. Apply to H. C. E. WENDEN, Sholapur.

FOR SALE, a Grand Square PIANO, by SCHMEDMAYER, in first-rate order. Apply G. Z., Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Solid Mahogany COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, by BROADWOOD and SONS. Full Compass, specially made for India and almost new. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

IT is believed that there exists a very general desire in Bombay to see the names of the late Mr. JOHN CONNON and Mr. JAMES TAYLOR perpetuated by some appropriate Memorials. In order to decide upon the course to be taken to attain this object, it is proposed to HOLD a MEETING in the Durbar Room, at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th, at 4 45 P.M. Citizens of all classes are invited to attend, and offer their counsel and co-operation in the matter.

J. M. MACLEAN,
W. MARTIN WOOD, } Honorary Secretaries, *pro tem.*

Saturday, 13th June 1874.

NOTICE.—ABKAREE FARMS of the Talukas Wada, Shapoor, Moorbar, Kalhan, Bhewndy, Panwell and Kurjut, for the ensuing year, will be sold at Tanna, on the 29th June 1874.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 11th June 1874.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

Under the Direction of the Organ Committee.

A CONCERT will be given on THURSDAY, the 18th June, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, punctually.

ADMISSION AT THE NORTH DOOR ONLY, BY PAYMENT OF ONE RUPEE.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.—The Undersigned are prepared to negotiate the SALE of that well known Property situated on the Government Road, about 3 miles from Vythery and 38 from Calicut, and known as the LACKADIE ESTATE. The Estate comprises about 130 acres of Coffee in full bearing, besides Jungle and Grass lands.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co., Calicut.

Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

SALE.—A CHESNUT PONEY perfectly sound and free from vice, and in good condition, rising four years, about 12-2 height, admirably adapted for HOCKEY, delivered at the Broach Station, Rs. 75. Apply to Mr. ELLIS, Broach.—P. S. The Owner having left for England.

FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS with two flues in each, 2 feet diameter; shell 6 feet, diameter 25½ feet long. These Boilers have been tested to 120 lbs. pressure in the presence of Mr. Moylan, Boiler Inspector; Collector of Broach; also the Session Judge of Broach and Surat; also the Professional Gentlemen from Bombay. These Boilers are mounted and are now offered for sale at Rs. 2,200 each.

DAVID R. ELLIS.

Broach, 13th June 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874. *Registered under Act X. of* 1866.

For LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS and PENSIONS.

ON NEW, SOUND, and POPULAR PRINCIPLES, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Example of Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 60. With Profits.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 69-15-8.	Payable age 50, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
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25	33 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	36 0 0	52 0 0	56 2 8	2 7 4
35	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 *per cent. lower than above.*

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company with perfect safety,

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*

[These essential features are not granted by any other Company, which proves the desire for complete security to the Assured.]

ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
SUBSTITUTION OF LIVES.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent. of the tabular Premiums paid.
LOANS ON POLICIES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed).
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.
PROFITS will revert to Policy-Holders and Share-Holders in this country, from whose payments they accrue.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE-TIME.
ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.
FUNDS for the *Education* of Children and their *Establishment in life* may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a New System introduced by this Company, based upon Tables of M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH JUNE, 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing heavy; sales 12,000 bales. Prices on the spot are unchanged with the exception of Fair Dholleras, which is quoted at 5 7-16d., a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Arrivals also seem unaltered, Good Fair Dholleras, May-June shipment, via Cape, being still given at 6d. per lb. This morning's market opens heavy; probable sales 8,000 bales; imports 16,000; yesterday's receipts at the American ports being 3,000 against 5,000, and the exports to Great Britain 11,000 against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year. In New York futures are quoted ⅛c lower; and Mid Uplands 18c per lb., but gold has declined ⅛ and Exchange advanced ¼ per cent.

CONSOLS have advanced to 92¾; French Rentes are still quoted at 94½; Bar Silver has declined to 58 11/16d.

Business to-day has been in a state of absolute stagnation and there is almost nothing new to report. At the Bank of Bombay board meeting this afternoon no change was made in rates of discount.

MONEY continues very easy in the open market, and it was quite expected that a reduction of at least one per cent. would have been made, more especially as the Bank has been open to advance on Government Securities at five per cent., two per cent. under the nominal minimum. Under the circumstances the policy of maintaining such a discrepancy is very questionable as regards the advantage to the Bank, while the effect on the general market is decidedly injurious, not only as tending to maintain a fictitious dearness in money, but outside transactions being frequently based on the official rate may be seriously affected thereby. In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been virtually nothing doing to-day, and rates are unaltered, say for six months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10¾d.; Credits 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee. For Government Paper the demand has been decidedly slack, and although there is no pressure to sell values are easier. The change in tone is generally attributed to duller advices from Calcutta, where the new loan appears to have exercised a much more adverse influence than here; but if the recent improvement was at all legitimate, there is nothing either in the extent or nature of the announcement to create a serious depression. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE MARKET has shown less activity and any change in values is in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays first issue have given way ¼ per cent., but second issues are unaltered. Colaba Land shares are dull and lower, and Spinning scrip also shows a downward tendency. Closing quotations are:—

Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Bombay	79½
Ditto 2nd Issue	48½
National Bank of India	126
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Freere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Mofussil Press and G. Co.	595
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,640
Bombay United	1,440
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co.	1,880
Great Eastern	1,325
Manockjee Petit's	1,440
Morarjee Spinning	1,520
Oriental	4,300
Royal	2,840
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,465
Treacher and Company	385

COTTON.—Purchases have again been insignificant and prices are nominally unchanged, although dealers would probably accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy to do business. Yesterday's receipts amount to 2,267 bales (consisting chiefly of Veerumgaum, Barsee and Sholapore), making the total for the four days 7,939 bales.

FREIGHTS by sail are somewhat steadier, the "East" and the "Jean Ingelow" having now completed their engagements, £2-11-3 being the current quotation. By steam there is little enquiry, and £2-12-6 to £2-15 may be quoted.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are very depressed at unaltered values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. RIFLEMAN, 420 tons, Captain R. W. Hope arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf (May 21st), calling at Kasel Head (June 8th). During the voyage she experienced light and variable winds, and a heavy S. W. swell.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain C.C. D. Hutchison, will sail to day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Dr. and Mrs. E. Colson, Mr. R. Narrayen, Mr.R. Saccaram, and servant. For Nasikell.—Mr. Lockwood. For different ports.—Twenty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with English mail and the following cargo:—97 boxes specie, 102 packages cotton, 6 cases gold thread, 7 cases beads, 10 cases wine, 1 case tobacco, 50 packages stores, 242 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO and Co's. s.s. PERSIA, 1,076 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (May 24th), calling at Livorna, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Captain Chiesa, Mr. Tautlon, Mr. Peres, and Mr. Valve. From Port Said—Mr. Tito Gennaro, Mr. Maresco Luigi. From Suez—Mr. Hajee Mahomed, two ladies and one servant, Mr. Baker and four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	H. M. S. Rifleman	Hope	Charbar, May 21.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, June 5.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, May 24.

The steamer Assyria, Hutchison, for Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Persia, for Genoa, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
12 Patna (s)		Calcutta.
18 Burmah (s)		Bombay & S. Port.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
13 Wolfoot		London via Coast.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th June, 7 A. M.—French steamer Donnai from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 16TH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s, 2 packages hardware, E. Alibhoy Tyebjee; 2 casks sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 53 cases pale ale and 5 cases stout, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 8 cases plate glass, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Yeddo s, 5 cases medicine, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Abotsford s, 11 packages papers and envelopes, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Coromandel s, 20 cases claret, John Neuberg.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 8 cases still hock, John Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 16TH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

East, 200 bales cotton, Bhowanjee Thackersee.

Mahableshwur, 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 265 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

June Law, 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Milford, 200 bales cotton, Mathooradass Goculdass, 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 690 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass, 150 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass.

West Stanley s, 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 75 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondersee; 150 bales cotton, Vurjlall Luckmonbhoy; 30 bales cotton; Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 25 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 9 cases coolfa oil, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 125 bales cotton, Mathooradass Chapsee.

Marina s, 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 25 bales wool, Chimondass Mahadewdass; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 35 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 60 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 8 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Statesman s, 47 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund; 31 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravundass.

Jean Ingelow, 49 bales wool, N. Nuthoobhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corina s, 1,500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia s, 140 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16th JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th June, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th June, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 6 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th June, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th June, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th June, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 15th June, 7-55 A.M. Time in transit, 40 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 16th June, 2-15 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th June to 8 P.M. of the 16th June is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	20	0	8
,, Galle	one	in	1	42
,, Kurrachee	1	20	0	2
,, Madras	3	0	0	14

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 16th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north west, thermometer 79, rainfall 2 inches 10 cents.

CARWAR, 16th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29 78, rainfall 5 inches 96 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th June, 10-25 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south to south-west, thermometer maximum 77, minimum 72, wet bulb 76, barometer 29·71, rainfall 4 inches 13 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 93, barometer 29·73.

VINGORLA, 15th June, 5-25 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west high, thermometer 79, rainfall 9 inches 36 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following clause of army circulars, dated 1st April 1874, is published for general information:—

Royal Warrant Establishment of General Officers of the Indian Engineers.

CLAUSE 40.—VICTORIA R.

Whereas we think it expedient to revise the Establishment of General Officers so far as the number allowed for the Indian Battalions of Royal Engineers is concerned—

Our will and pleasure is that the table specified in Article 3 of Our Warrant of 27th December 1870 be amended, and that the Establishment of General Officers of Our Royal Engineers on the Indian List be as follows:—

Generals	3
Lieutenant Generals	5
Major Generals	8
Total	16

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 17th day of March 1874, in the 37th year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 12.

Thornhill, Captain and Adjutant, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, from Mahableshwur.

JUNE 16.

Hunter, Major, 36th B. N. I., on sick leave, from——

Clive, Captain, Bengal Engineers, from leave, from England.

Hewett, Colonel, 24th Regiment, N. ', on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 16.

Francis, Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.

Owen, Colonel, Madras Infantry, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

Colson, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Carwar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J A Laing, of the Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Akola in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and as Medical Officer of the jail at that station, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties. This cancels Home Dept Notification No. 195, dated the 24th April last.

The following promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police consequent on the transfer to the Military Dept of the services of Col C S B Walton, M S C, Dist Supt, of the 4th class:—

Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt of the 5th class, to be Dist Supt of the 4th class.

Mr D G Proby, Asst Dist Supt, to be a Dist Supt of the 5th class.

Mr Ratan Singh, Offg Asst Dist Supt, is confirmed in his appointment.

The services of Surgn B Franklin, Civil Surgn of Bara Banki, in Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H B Peacock is appointed to officiate as a political Agent of the 3rd class.

Capt F Elton, 1st Asst to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is reported as qualified in the Swahili language.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Harrison made over charge of the Office of the Head Comr of the Dept of Issue of the Paper Currency, to Mr H A Mangles on the 27th ult.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cavalry.

Surgn Maj G D Riddell, in medical charge 3rd Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, who vacates the appointment on proceeding on furlough to Europe.

1st Infantry.

Surgn W R Browne, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, to the offg medical charge, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn C E McVittie, or until further orders.

3rd Infantry.

Surgn A F Dobson, M D, Offg in medical charge 1st Infantry, to the medical charge vice Surgn Maj Riddell, appointed to the 1st Cavalry.

The following order issued by the Govt of Bombay, is confirmed. Granting leave to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Brdr Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, R A, Comdg the Scalkote Brigade, for six months.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, is published for general information:—

The following Officers of Royal Engineers (late Bengal) have been allowed to join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham on the dates given below for the purpose of qualifying for promotion.

Capt R P Tickell, 1st March 1874.

Capt B Lovett, 1st April 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the B S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Charles Wemyss Muir, of the 1st Bat 6th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 6th Bengal Cavalry,—29th May 1873.

The appointment of Capt Bolleau, B S C, to be a Deputy Asst QrMr Genl on the establishment, will be held to have effect from the 18th Oct 1873.

His Excellency the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to appoint Lieut G G Mounck-Mason, R A, to be an A. D. C. on H E's Personal Staff, vice Lieut T Hope, who vacates on transfer to the Political Dept, and during the absence of Capt J Biddulph on special duty, with effect from the 9th June 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Maj J Boswell, 2nd in Comd, and Wing Officer and Offg Comdt, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Comdt, vice Col P F Gardiner appointed Comdt of the 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Batn.)

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Alfred Gaselee, B S C, Qr-Mr, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for eighteen months.

The services of Surgn R C Sanders, M D, of the Medical Dept offg in medical charge of the 4th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The following promotions by Brevet is made, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET—To be Col.

Lieut Col Conolly O'Brien Palmer, Bengal Infantry, 9th June 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col Frederick Stafford Hewett, B S C,—9th June 1874.

Lieut Col Daniel Mecaita, B S C—9th June 1874.

Lieut Col George William Fraser, B S C,—9th June 1874.

Lieut Col Hungerford Meyer Boddam, B S C—9th June 1874.

Lieut Col John James Dansey, B S C, 10th June 1874.

Lieut Col James Sebastian Rawlinns, B S C, 10th June 1874.

Lieut Col Torin Thatcher, B S C, 10th June 1874.

Lieut Col Henry Prevost Babbage, B S C, 10th June 1874.

Lieut Col William Henry Binny, B S C, 10th June 1874.

Lieut Col John Henry Pyte Kerr, M S C, 10th June 1874.

The under mentioned Officers of the B I S C having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Hamilton Maxwell, 9th June 1874.

Maj Boyce William Dunlop Morton, 9th June 1874.

Maj George Henry Basevi, 9th June 1874.

Maj Newton Bartoe, 10th June 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B I S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Brudenell Rogers, 8th June 1874.

Capt George Anthony Aufrere Baker, 8th June 1874.

Capt Herbert Mill Reade,—9th June 1874.

Capt Frederick Wheeler,—9th June 1874.

Capt John Upperton,—10 h Ju ne 1874.

Capt Hansen Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V. C.,—20th June 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut William Verner Ellis,—10 June 1874.

Lieut Henry James Barr, 10th June 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt A H Turner, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt N J Jones placed on the retired list.

Capt A D Strettell, Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Capt Turner.

Lieut C M D Lewes, 1st Wing Subaltern to be Qr Mr, vice Capt Strettell.

Lieut C F Powell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt Lewes.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Maj H P Close, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Batn,) to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj F T Bainbridge, or until further orders.

Under the authority of the R Hon the Secry of State for India, Depy Surgn Genl (Surgn Genl Retired List) Charles Lindsay Cox, of the Medical Dept, is granted the additional pension of £250 a year, with effect from the 1st April 1874, in lieu of the additional pension of £250 which he at present receives.

Messrs W G Bayly and C C Harold made over and assumed charge respectively of the duties of Depy Contlr, Military Works Accounts, on the 25th April 1874, forenoon.

Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Mr C Ewing is appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct 1st Grade, on probation, and is posted to Mysore.

Mr R J Arnold is appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct 2nd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

Col E N Sandilands, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supg Engineer in that Province, as a temporary arrangement.

P W Dept Notification, dated 2 th ultimo, replacing the services of Hony Capt J M Matthews at the disposal of the Military Dept is cancelled.

Mr F P Quinlan, Asst Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R K Williams, or until further orders.

Mr Williams made over, and Mr Quinlan received, charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Rails Accounts, Madras, on the afternoon of the 23rd May 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		
United Kingdom	June 19	...	3-30 P.M.	...	After packet 5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	...	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet
China	,, 29	...	4-30 P.M.	...	,,
Mauritius and Reunion	July 3	...	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 3	...	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—May 9th, at No. 233 Leith Walk, Mr. Robert Robertson, late Head Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDIN—June 13th, at Cavel, the wife of Mr. W. Andin, Engineer Bombay Marine, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OUSELEY—May 25th, at Kussowlee, the wife of Mr. Gore Ouseley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DENT—WATKINS.—June 10th, at St Mathias Church, Vepery, by the Rev J D Ostrehan, B A, John Dent, to Anne Clair, youngest daughter of the late Herbert Watkins, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BEATSON—June 7th, at Knollswood, Simla, George Stewart Beatson, M. D., C. B., Surgeon General and Principal Medical Officer H. M.'s British Forces in India, Honorary Physician to the Queen.

DAVIES—June 10th, at Palampore, Kangra Valley, Punjab, Louisa Ann, wife of Charles Davies, Esq., C.E., aged 51 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1874.

IN a recent article we spoke of the serious extent to which the British prestige in India is suffering through the abuse of power by lax-principled European officials, who do not scruple to screen their mistakes, or even suit their convenience, at the expense of a native, and against whose arbitrary conduct there is no appeal. This subject must be kept quite distinct from that of the *zoolum* which native representatives of authority exercise under the name and shield of their European masters. The latter is an evil large enough in all conscience, but it is quite distinct from, though perhaps aggravated by, the one of which we are now writing. As would be gathered from our remarks the other day, the unscrupulous practice of European officials in taking advantage of the helplessness of natives to serve themselves on all occasions is not one that can be summarily put a stop to by the authority of Government. For it results from a state of demoralization which has crept into the service, and nothing but a thorough purging of the service will effect a change for the better. According to the present order of things it is everybody's interest to screen his neighbour, and acts which would cause a man to be put out of society if committed against a private individual are overlooked if committed against the Government. Not only this, but Government itself suffers from a morbid dread of establishing any precedent which savours of puritanism, besides persistently suppressing inquiry into the official piccadilloes of an officer who is popular in his station, accommodating in his official relations, or who possesses interest at head-quarters. Depreciating the character of the public service seems to be looked upon as a small matter compared with acquiring a notoriety for finding out and connecting offences of which the evil exists more in a virtuous imagination than appears in substantial results. It seems to be forgotten that the not acquiring such a notoriety means the steady demoralization of the service. Once let it become generally understood that the taking notice of an offence against justice and truth is to be the exception rather than the rule, and that an officer will be considered disagreeable who reports any irregularity which he might pass over, and there must follow an inevitable deterioration in the standard of high principle to which we have owed almost all the supremacy we have maintained in this country. No number of individual men of reproachless character and integrity can avail anything to maintain the reputation of a public service whose essential characteristic, as understood and upheld at head-quarters, is not absolute uprightness. On this account, as we endeavoured to show the other day, to remove the least stain on the honour of a public servant, and to check every disposition towards a disregard of small irregularities, is a duty far heavier and more serious than our Government seems willing to confess. We have so far spoken of direct wrongs inflicted upon natives who have no appeal from the decision of their masters. But, if there is to be a state of things that would make such injuries next to impossible, nothing less will effect it than an enforcement of the standard of right upon which we insist in the whole official conduct of Europeans in the upper ranks of Government service. There is far too great a disposition to overlook infringement of rules, and worse faults, even to the length of unfair statements in contingent bills and claims for travelling allowance. We have in our mind now the case of a Government officer in receipt of Rs. 1,500 a month, who, to cover an irregularity in his contingent bill, sent in to the Accountant General a direct statement that the rent of his office was exactly double what it was notoriously known that he paid. The falsehood was exposed, and for a time it was thought that the officer could not escape. But a head of a department drawing Rs. 1,500 a month was far too great a man to be convicted of an offence lying more within the province of a sepoy or other native menial. So, to the knowledge of natives and Europeans, inquiry was suppressed and the matter allowed to blow over. Now, though this is an extreme and uncommon case, the wrong of it, as displaying the gentleman's unfitness to be a Government officer, and as giving the natives an idea of British honesty, was not worse than the laxity of principle and the greed of gain that cause so many claims for travelling allowances to be returned for amendment, and so many more, though paid at the treasury, to be talked of all over the station as wonderful examples of audacity. While this disposition to make money unfairly at the expense of Government is so prevalent, and so systematically winked at, we cannot be surprised if the people look upon our administration of this country as a doubtful guarantee of their safety and protection. And yet there is not, apparently, in the whole body of the Government as much moral courage as will redeem our rule from the fatal stigma.

There is not a doubt that the needed reform could be brought about through the agency of the public press, if instances of irregularities such as we refer to could find their way into print. Mere declamation, in general terms, without specific application to particular cases, has little power to move people. But, unfortunately, these matters can be talked about only in confidence by those who are acquainted with them. The details of each questionable transaction or occurrence are known only to a certain number of persons whose position in a particular office has put them in possession of the knowledge. There is seldom much difficulty, therefore, in hitting upon the identical person who has given the dangerous information to the public; especially as the authorities, however indifferent in more important matters, are terribly sharp in acting upon the principle that "*somebody* has done it," when the fact of the publication is beyond dispute. Besides, it is not advisable to ignore the "black books," which occupy a very important place on the table of every head of a department; nor the fact that the entries therein are received as gospel by Government. We state no more than the truth in saying that few things are more dreaded by officials than the suspicion of having been concerned, ever so indirectly, in the publication of any matter which might bring the authorities into a row. Our very correspondents, though frequently in private employ, are restrained from sending us accounts, the whole truth of which they can vouch for, by the fear of bringing trouble upon some friend in Government service. This is the bare truth, and it speaks volumes for the grim determination with which any such suspicion is acted upon. Nothing could betoken a more unhealthy state of feeling under a presumably free Government. Here we have the great majority of the influential classes in the country bound hand and foot by their official superiors, and deterred from breathing a word of glaring public scandals, a competent knowledge of which exists with them alone and would through them be fully, and therefore *fairly*, ventilated, were it not for the love of darkness of those above them in office. The advantages of a free press are thus completely counteracted by a terrible censorship over those who alone have the power of publishing facts and statements. We are not advocating full liberty for all Government servants to disclose secrets which must necessarily come to their knowledge in the course of duty, nor do we wish to see the restriction removed which forbids Government servants to write to the papers about their grievances. Let the Government have as many secrets as it considers proper, and employ whatever means it sees fit to prevent their becoming known. But there is a large number of occurrences and transactions taking place every day, which are essentially public in their nature, and which it is nobody's interest to keep secret, except that of a clique of officials who above all require to be hauled out into the light of public gaze. It is knowledge of this kind which must be fully published if we would have a service of which we are not ashamed, and which we can ask the natives to repose confidence in. So long as the Government has not in itself the sense of principle and the moral courage to raise the character of the public service to the highest standard of unblemished integrity, the channel must be thrown wide open through which alone its shortcomings can be thoroughly exposed, and a moral remedy applied where there is no practical one. And this end may easily be accomplished without fear of Government servants becoming personally mixed up with newspapers. It only requires that a man's interests and promotion should not depend wholly upon the good opinion of his superior. At present it is in the power of the head of an office to ruin whomever he pleases of his establishment; and even covenanted officials stand far too much in dread of the "black books" of the head of their department. Let this dread be removed and persons *not* Government servants will use their pens far more freely than they do. And those concerned have always the right of reply.

WE offer our sincere congratulations to Dr. Blaney on the success of his motion at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council to admit the reporters of the press to Council meetings. Dr. Blaney has vindicated, by this success, his own good judgment in remaining a member of the Council instead of resigning his seat. The condition attached by the Council to this concession, that it may exclude strangers when the interests of the town require that secrecy should be maintained, is of no importance; for no one will attempt to put this clause in force. The native members of Council, we are glad to learn, gave almost without exception their hearty support to Dr. Blaney; and we trust we may now be allowed to congratulate the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, in particular, on his late but welcome return to the ranks of the popular party in Bombay.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN MAIDEN, formerly of the Indian Navy, recently deceased, has left a family of fourteen children, besides a widow totally unprovided for, and an appeal has been made to the Government of Madras, signed by 333 inhabitants of Cochin, of which port he was Harbour Master at the time of his death, praying that a compassionate allowance may be granted for the relief of his family who, the memorial sets forth, "are in a state of heart rending destitution." The claims of his family, in consequence of his long and faithful service, are set forth at great length, and the peculiar hardship of the case would certainly seem to warrant some assistance being accorded by Government. Captain Maiden entered the service of the Madras Government as Master Attendant of Masulipatam at a salary of Rs. 200 a month, upon which he remained for six years without any increment, and, during the time, was called upon to support a constantly increasing family, which now for the past five years has numbered fourteen children. Of these, eight are girls, none of whom are married, and the remainder boys, two only of whom have arrived at an age at which boys may support themselves in part; and this they are now doing. After his death many of the well-to-do members of the Cochin community subscribed certain sums to relieve the immediate distress into which the family was plunged, but the contributions have been inadequate to make any permanent provision for their necessities. With so large a family and so limited an income, Captain Maiden had found it impossible to make suitable provision for those dependent upon him. He was, moreover, placed in a position in the public service which necessitated the maintenance of a certain amount of appearance which other men similarly circumstanced in respect of income might have avoided, and further the position which he had attained, socially, was such as to exert a pressure upon his extremely limited resources. Some small savings which he had been able to accumulate were lost, we are told, in the disastrous cyclone of 1864 at Masulipatam, and, in addition to being deprived of all he possessed by that disaster, his constitution was likewise permanently ruined thereby. Four years since Captain Maiden was appointed Master Attendant of Cochin, with the additional charge of Narakel in the Rajah of Cochin's territory, and his salary for both offices amounted to Rs.400 per mensem. As, however, he only enjoyed this for four years, it did not enable him to place his family in a better position, in case of casualty, than they had been previously. During the time that he was in charge of Masulipatam, at the time of the Mutiny, certain casualties that happened to the troops which were being landed at the port attracted Captain Maiden's attention and evoked a display of his usual energy. One regiment, we are told, he was the means of saving from complete destruction, and so highly were his services appreciated at the time that Brigadier General Cameron was directed to convey to him the high sense entertained by the Government of the assistance which he had rendered. It would certainly seem that this is a case for the charitable consideration of the Government which he has faithfully served during a series of years and in the course of which he has sacrificed his health. It is believed, moreover, that his end was hastened by, if not immediately attributable to, the exertions he underwent and the exposure he subjected himself to in the successful endeavour to save the ship Indian Empire from destruction by fire in January last. It will be remembered that this vessel, bound for Bombay, and laden with coals, took fire off the coast and bore up for Cochin, where she arrived four days after the discovery had been made. She was at once boarded by the late Master Attendant, who remained by the vessel until the fire was got under.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

WE are drawing to the end of the political interregnum by means of which it is the custom of the British Parliament to celebrate the feast of Pentecost. It was not to be expected that a House of Commons which has already presented so many claims to the name of "The Adjournment Parliament" would lose the chance of a long holiday at Whitsuntide; and, although only five weeks of work had elapsed since its Easter vacation, the House had just relieved itself of its duties for a period of ten days when I wrote my last letter. As we enter upon the latter half of the political year, however, it begins to seem probable that we shall have to accredit the representatives of the people with a larger share of real work than can be quite easily realised by the closest observer of Parliamentary events, while the business of legislation is in progress. Since the Gladstone Government obeyed the mandate of the constituencies by laying down the seals of office, there has been an absence of startling and prodigious parliamentary effects which has a tendency at first to deceive. The impression is somewhat similar to that which is made upon the senses of a steamship voyager during the moments immediately after the engines, which have been in full operation for hours, are suddenly brought to a standstill. He hears no sound of continued working, and is apt to suppose that the vessel, like the machinery, has completely stopped. But, if he will look over the side, he may perceive that she is still moving, and at no contemptible speed. I have been looking over the side of the political steamboat, and have been surprised by evidence that the impetus communicated to our movements during several years by the Liberal administration, although it has ceased now for some months to operate directly upon us, has not by any means worn itself out. At any time before 1867 such a Parliament as this would have been reckoned industrious, and it is only in comparison with the supernatural energy of the late Parliament that the working force of the present is made to appear small. Without counting the Irish questions—bills, motions, enquiries and complaints—that have crowded upon the attention of both Houses, in consequence of the Ishmaelite isolation of the sturdy Home Rule party, there is a very respectable and presentable array of legislative projects awaiting the renewed attention of our representatives when they shall re-assemble on Monday next. The Lord Chancellor's land bills

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Halifax, in reviewing the provisions of the New India Council Bill, expressed a doubt whether it would be found effectual. Lord Stanley of Alderley said that he believed the result of the measure under discussion would prevent much wasteful expenditure in India. The Marquis of Salisbury said that he considered it was necessary to check the unsatisfactory expenditure at present existing in Public Works in India, and he believed that the remedy required was supplied by the present Bill which had been approved of by Lord Mayo. Lord Lawrence recommended the postponement of the Bill until Government had obtained the opinion of the Viceroy upon it. After some further discussion the Bill was read for a third time.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 15TH JUNE, EVENING.

In the National Assembly to-day the Members of the Left Centre introduced, as had been notified, a Bill proclaiming the Republic, revising the Constitution, and confirming the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon. After some discussion and amid a scene of great excitement the Bill was voted as urgent by 345 votes against 341. The Radicals voted with the majority, but the Right Centre chiefly with the minority. The Ministers also voted with the minority.

The Assembly rejected a motion favouring the restoration of the Comte de Chambord.

Comte Sainte-Croix, who was arrested for his assault on M. Gambetta at the Paris Railway Station, has been sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment.

PARIS, 16TH JUNE.

The motion proposed yesterday, favouring the restoration of the Comte de Chambord, was introduced by the French Ambassador at London.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account.....	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58½.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

The s.s. Beshawar has passed through the Suez Canal.

Arrival—Bellona.

ASSASSINATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday announcing that the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company at Constantinople had been murdered. It is supposed that the assassin is a Montenegrin clerk who had lately been dismissed from the Company's service. The unfortunate gentleman was shot from behind, the ball entering at his shoulder.

GENERAL KAUFFMANN, it is reported, has returned to the Governor-Generalship of Russian Turkistan.

A BIRMINGHAM paper says that Miss Thompson's picture, "Calling the Roll," has become the property of her Majesty the Queen.

CAPTAIN MAITLAND has left Indore to take up the Political Agency at Chikari in Bundlecund, Lieutenant Durand taking up the duties of Second Assistant to General Daly.

LIEUTENANT G. G. MONCK MASON, R. A., is appointed A. D. C. to the Viceroy, *vice* Lieutenant Hope, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Captain J. Biddulph on special duty.

A LAHORE paper has been informed that it is the desire of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that he should be addressed as Sir Henry, instead of Sir Robert, Davies. But no explanation is offered.

THE *Academy* announces that Mr. Gladstone has projected a Homeric work, which he will bring to completion at some near date, and which he entitles "Thesauros Homerikos, a Register of Matters noted from the Text of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey.'"

THE Sultan, in reply to a letter from Queen Victoria announcing the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia, has sent an autograph letter to her Majesty congratulating her "august friend and ally" on the auspicious event.

THE Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that about 2,500 men of the Bozdar Kheyl Belooshees recently attacked the Shitradee Afghans. A great number of men are said to have been killed on both sides, and the quarrel still continues between them.

WE hear from home that Lord Salisbury has taken into his own hands the settlement of the long-outstanding dispute between the Governments of India and Bombay as to the construction of docks in Bombay harbour. We may, therefore, hope that something will be done soon.

IT is stated that the Ameer of Cabul intends transferring Naib Mahomed Alum Khan from Turkistan to some other province. It is also reported that the Ameer has despatched Abdool Rasheed Khan, the Ruler of Takhtpore, to Candahar to aid the ruler of that province in opposing Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the ruler of Herat.

A NEW legal appointment is likely to fall into the hands of the Calcutta Barristers. It has been decided that the Legal Remembrancer of the High Court, Calcutta, shall have an assistant, probably on a salary of about Rs. 1,000 a month. The principal duty of the new officer will be to look after litigation connected with Wards' Estates. This has hitherto been managed gratis by the Government, but it is held that strict justice requires that Wards should pay for their own law-suits as for other luxuries.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Murray has in preparation, with an original map and illustrations, "The Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone," including his researches and wanderings in Eastern Africa, from 1865 to within a few days of his death, edited by his son, Mr. T. Steele Livingstone. The volume comprises all the journals sent over by Dr. Livingstone through Mr. Stanley; also journals that have been transmitted since, as well as all the papers received by the Foreign Office.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *English-man's Weekly* Journal remarks:—"Every well-wisher of the country will be glad to see from the papers received by last mail that people at home have taken the right view of the conduct of the Bombay authorities in the matter of the late Mussulman riots. There is evidently some prospect of the strong disposition, evinced lately by the British public, to hang some one in connection with Indian administration, being gratified without any very great injustice being done.

A NOTIFICATION in the last *Gazette of India* announces that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has received with much regret intelligence of the death, at Simla, on the 7th instant, of Surgeon General G. S. Beatson, M. D., C. B. and goes on to say:—"Dr. Beatson had twice, in the course of a long and honourable career, filled the highest post in the British medical service in India with credit to himself and advantage to the State, and the Government of India sincerely lament the loss of this valuable public servant."

THE *Indian Observer*:—"It seems likely that an early mail will bring out the recall of Sir Philip Wodehouse. Any other administrative blunder in India may be forgiven a Governor; but the timidity, or whatever else it may be, that leads him to shrink snail-like into his shell when the public peace is disturbed, admits of no pardon. Sir Philip is not only guilty of this offence, but has aggravated it by his despatches. Perhaps, however, the conduct and result of the late Parsee trial are more damnatory to the local Government than the riots themselves."

THE advocates for the "chota bursat" have not had their cause strengthened by the weather which we have had in Bombay for the last day or two. There has been a great deal of lightning in the vicinity, and growls of thunder in the distance have been heard repeatedly, while we have had many heavy downpours of rain. Yesterday about noon heavy rain set in and continued with scarcely any intermission until a late hour. In the afternoon, a signal was hoisted at the Castle flagstaff warning people interested to look out for bad weather. The barometer has fallen considerably.

THE long-pending suit ("the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company *vs.* the Apollo Press Company") regarding an infringement of Brunton's patent came to an end yesterday. Sir Charles Sargent passed judgment in favour of the plaintiffs with costs, and granted an injunction restraining the Apollo Press Company from using their extractor. The Master in Equity has been directed to take accounts of the earnings of the Apollo Press Company since the day they commenced using the plaintiff's extractor, and it is presumed that about half a rupee per bale will have to be allowed on two lacs of bales turned out by the Apollo during the last two years.

THE *Indian Observer* administers a salutary rebuke to the playful *Pi*:—"The London correspondent of a contemporary, after quoting a somewhat objectionable dialogue from a French play, remarks—'This quotation proves decisively that it is not only in immoral suggestiveness, but in distinct indecency, that the French drama distances the English.' The Anglo-Indian readers of a widely-circulated journal can hardly fail to appreciate the compliment paid them by a correspondent who, to make his letters sufficiently '*piquantes*' to be interesting, takes the trouble to hunt up distinctly indecent matter for their special delectation."

THE Town Council has made a long-delayed concession to the Press, the value of which, in the imperfect form in which it has been granted, remains to be duly appreciated in course of time. At the meeting of the Council held yesterday, the following resolution was passed on the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wasudew:—That the meetings of the Town Council be open to the press on the understanding that, when matters are being discussed the premature publication of which might, in the opinion of the Council, be prejudicial to the Municipality, reporters be requested to withdraw. That the meetings of the sub-committees of the Town Council be not open to the press.

INTELLIGENCE has reached a Lahore paper, to the effect that an express from Yarkand has been received at Leh, announcing that the members of the Mission have finally settled upon their plans. They left Yarkand on the 18th May and were to leave Kargalik on the 23rd. It is expected that they would have reached Mangi, the second stage on the Karakorum side of the Sussoo pass, on the 9th instant, and possibly arrive at Leh on the 20th of this month. The party is accompanied by a Panj Saa Bashi, who has been deputed by the Ameer to accompany it to Ladakh, and another officer has been directed to arrange for their travelling by the Kogiar route. The Syud Yakub Khan Tarrah will shortly visit India again after he has made over to the Ameer the presents which he has brought from the Porte.

THE Rev. Charles Voysey writes to the *Birmingham Gazette* to complain of having been spoken of in that paper as "once a clergyman," but "now a semi-Unitarian preacher." "I was not only (says Mr. Voysey) 'once a clergyman,' but I am a clergyman still, and, as far as I can see, I intend to remain a clergyman of the Church of England. I have my own reasons for this course, among others to avoid joining myself officially with any of the sects, and especially to avoid founding a new one. It is a common error, which may be corrected on application to the nearest lawyer, to imagine that my deprivation of my benefice removed me from my status as an English Church clergyman. This is not the case, and were I willing to accept preferment to-morrow, I am legally eligible for any office in the Church whatever."

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary of the Government of India, in the Home Department:—Mr. Arthur Butler, C. E., of Motihari, for improving presses used for pressing indigo. Mr. Henry Skoines, of No. 7, Argyle Street, King's Cross, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gas Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of gas and in the treatment of residues therefrom, and in the combination of gases for the production of light and heat, and in the apparatus employed therein. Mr. William Wharton, Junior, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in railway switches and in mechanism for operating the same. Mr. Daniel McIntosh Reid, of Allahabad, in the N.-W Provinces of India, for a tramway system. Mr. Saturnin Germain de Montauzan, of Lyons, in the Republic of France, for improvements in reels to be used in the filature and winding of silk.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY'S diary for the week ending 31st May has the following regarding the Yarkand Mission:—"The weather has changed for the better and got suddenly quite warm again. The result is that the rivers have begun already to rise very rapidly. In a letter from Nubra, dated 29th May, Mr. Johnson writes:—'News has just come in from Sussir, that the river has risen three feet and coolies cross now with difficulty.' He further reports that the Nubra stream is rising every day. Captain Molloy fears that Colonel Gordon's party coming, as they are expected to do, in July, will experience great trouble in crossing the stream, which by that time will be in high flood. During the week it appears a great many loads belonging to the Mission, which were brought up to the Karokorum by Tara Singh and left at Aktag, when he turned back, have been brought on to Leh by Mr. Johnson's coolies, among them are said to be some very fine horns of the *Ovis poli* and the stag of Turkistan."

HERE is a small fact showing to what lengths party spirit is carried in France. More than a fortnight ago a French anti-Bonapartist paper announced that in the examinations which had been held at Woolwich the Prince Imperial, out of 27 cadets examined, had just scraped through as No. 27 and had proved to be what in France is termed *un fruit sec*. Most of the journals hostile to the empire reproduced this piece of news, which caused a considerable sensation. Since then it has became known that it was without the slightest foundation, and that the examinations to which reference was made had not been held at all. But not one of the papers which had published the false news chose to rectify its statement, and the Bonapartists dared not do so lest they should not be believed. So that for the present the Prince Imperial continues to be known as "No. 27," assigned to him by the fancy of an unfriendly journalist. We believe the fact to be that the Prince, who entered the Academy very ill prepared, has risen to be the 7th of his class, and that he manifests considerable ability, especially in mathematics.

THE object with which General Norman has been sent to the Andaman Islands, a contemporary believes, to be as follows:—"The convicts now assembled there constitute a very formidable multitude, and the increase in the number of life prisoners especially, has given rise, we will not say to any anxiety on the part of the authorities, in reference to the possibility of a rising, but to a sense that prudence dictates a careful distribution of the troops at the settlements and attention to the safety of fortified points. General Norman has therefore gone over to review the situation generally. Nothing that we are aware of points to any likelihood of an unsatisfactory report at his hands, in reference, that is to say, to the skill with which Major-General D. M. Stewart, the Chief Commissioner, may have utilised the small force at his disposition. Still we believe the garrison consists merely of one company of the 67th Foot and four companies of the 27th M. N. I. We can imagine that some addition to this force may be found necessary. General Norman, who was accompanied by Major Steel, R. E., is expected back in Calcutta in a day or so."

GENERAL remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th June 1874:—Good rain has fallen throughout Madras, where prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river continues unusually high, and operations for the khareef are progressing. Abundant rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, especially in Canara, the Deccan districts, and Khandeish and Nassick. In Bengal the monsoon has set in; the rainfall has generally been of the most favourable description, with frequent intervals of sun-shine; good falls are reported from Patna, Mongyhr and Bhaugulpore. The prospects of the *aus* rice are good; operations for the *aman* are commencing; and the *boro* crop has been generally reaped, with a good result. The setting in of the rains is also reported from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh; ploughing and sowing have begun in most districts. The numbers on relief works in Goruckpore and Bustee have greatly fallen since last last week; some relief works have been closed. Reports from the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajpootana all show the monsoon to have begun. In Mysore the rain continues.

THE monsoon has not been very severe yet, but still it has managed to destroy a portion of the Wodehouse road, which was opened the other day to Middle Colaba. Shortly after passing over the level crossing on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the road runs close to an embankment, and is protected from the sea by a sea wall of loose lumps of stone. Within the last few days this part of the road has become impassable, being entirely laid under water and filled with stones dashed out of their places in the wall by the waves. Considerable breaches have been made in various parts of the wall, and ever and anon the sea dashes through them with a roar, across the road, and against the opposite embankment, scattering stones about in its progress. Colaba residents are now compelled to abandon the new road, which the sea breezes used to make so pleasant, and use the old one, which with tramway cars and bullock carts, is almost as tiresome as it used to be. It is to be hoped that the Municipality will do something to strengthen the sea wall before further damage is done. Already a very considerable portion of the new road to Malabar Hill, between the railway line and the sea, must be injured; and if this happens when the monsoon is comparatively tame, what will the state of matters be when it assumes a cantankerous mood?

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the visit of the Emperor Alexander to England has led to the issue of a new and vexatious press regulation, the newspapers having been forbidden to publish any news about the journey. It is true that according to law no newspaper is to take any notice of the doings or intentions of the Czar before the Government *Messenger* speaks of them; but hitherto it has been the universal custom to publish full accounts of an Imperial tour or festival after the *Messenger* had once announced that it was about to take place. This was the case when the Czar went to Austria, when he met the other Emperors at Berlin, and even during the marriage festivities at St. Petersburg. The correspondent adds that, according to a Teheran letter in the *Kawkaz*, the hitch in the Reuter concession was caused by a numerously signed petition which had been addressed to the Shah by the clergy and high dignitaries of Persia, representing that under the concession the company to be formed by Baron Reuter would have in its hands all the customs duties of the country, would be empowered to appoint all the officials, and would acquire without payment all the forests and any land it might require for lines of railway. The petitioners added that the concession would practically make Baron Reuter the ruler of the country, as the workmen employed by him would be freed from all allegiance to the Shah, and the whole trade of Persia would be at the Baron's mercy. This petition is stated to have greatly astonished the Shah, who had no idea that the concession invested Baron Reuter with such extensive powers.

THE anomalies presented by the present eccentric methods of promotion in the Native Army is illustrated by the *Indian Observer*:—"The second in command of a regiment is at the same time in command of the station; he and his commandant are in consequence not upon very good terms, and the result of the matter is that neither the one nor the other can get a day's leave. 'How?' asks the doubtful and perplexed reader. It is, we admit, a nice metaphysical difficulty where we must be careful to neither confound the persons nor divide the substance, but keeping that precaution in mind, it is possible to apprehend the mystery. A., officer commanding the station, wants a few days' leave in the district. Good. But then he must initiate proceedings as second in command, and his application must then be forwarded to himself by way of B, officer commanding the regiment, unless this is done his right hand knows not what his left-hand does; he is not so much as aware that the second in command of a regiment under his orders is in need of leave at all. But B., officer commanding the regiment, proves a non conducteur; no applications can be made to pass through that channel; and so the officer commanding the station can never get a day's leave in his own command. In like manner, the officer commanding the regiment can never get any leave without the sanction of his second in command, a position which exactly realises the celebrated situation in the 'Critic,' though here, alas! there is no friendly Beefeater to dissolve it with that magic order, 'In the Queen's name, drop all your swords and daggers!' In other words, there is no one in authority with sufficient clearness of perception to understand that an army in which such things can happen stands in need of very thorough reconstruction."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 29TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 29th May on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Harney	Mrs Barker
Mr J Romell	Mr Cecil Anderson
Mr W Wilson	Mr J Sharp
Captain LaTouch	Mrs Edington, infant and two children
Mr and Mrs Tronson and infant	Miss Hume.
Mr J C Leupolt	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Butler	Mr Ross.
Mr G Cowper	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut McCausland	Commander S Tuke RN.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 29.)

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on May 22 to June 1. In the Lords a motion by Lord Hampton that the Committee of Council on Education should be superseded by the appointment of a Minister of Public Instruction has been negatived. In the Commons Mr. Beresford Hope introduced the subject of making Oxford a military centre, without success; and the motion was negatived by a considerable majority.

The Emperor of Germany has been visiting the Czar at Ems, but has now returned to Berlin.

Prince Bismark is considered to have suffered a defeat in the German Federal Council by the postponement of the Bill introduced by him to make civil marriages compulsory.

Herr von Malinckrodt, the prominent leader in the German Reichstag, has died suddenly.

There is a report in Berlin that Queen Victoria will be present at the confirmation in that city of her grandson, Prince Frederick William, in August.

A new Ministry has been hurriedly formed in France, which consists of many of the old members, with General de Cissey at its head. It is not looked upon with confidence by the nation, and further early changes are considered as very probable.

The news from Spain is to the effect that Marshal Concha is consolidating his forces for a new attack; that Don Carlos has abandoned his old positions for new ones, and that Bilbao is still suffering from the artillery of the Carlists.

From Liverpool a South American telegram informs us that Captain Hyde has been released, but the report needs confirmation.

In the Guatemala difficulty it is now stated that Gonzales has been sentenced to be whipped and then shot. Mr. Magee, his victim, is recovering from the outrage inflicted on him.

The Pope has been indisposed lately, but is now better; his physicians have stopped all receptions at the Vatican.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, is at Balmoral, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Princess Louis of Hesse has given birth to a princess, who is Her Majesty's twenty-second grandchild.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has been created Earl of Sussex and Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

The Report of the Officers' Memorial Commission has been settled, and will shortly be laid before the Queen.

Several election petitions have been disposed of. That of Durham has resulted in the unseating of both the members. The South Devon petition has been withdrawn; while that for Galway has resulted in the election being declared void. Mr. Mark Stewart has been unseated for the Wigton Burghs by a scrutiny. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley has been returned for Poole.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal now amounts to more than £110,000.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The trustees of the Bombay Civil Fund have appealed against a decision of the Vice-Chancellor Bacon, which declared that Mrs. Flower, a widow of a Bombay Civil servant, was entitled to an annuity of £300 from the appellants. The Lord Justices of Appeal held that the claim was barred by the lapse of six years, but as to the annual sums, which become due within six years from the filing of the bill with interest, the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the appeal of Maharajah Rajendur Kishore Sen *v.* Rajah Sahib Perhlad Sen have decided that the case was barred by the Statute of Limitations.

It is stated in clerical circles that the Archbishop of Canterbury's Public Worship Regulation Bill was promoted by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Abercorn has invited Prince Arthur to Dublin to signalise the elevation of his royal highness to an Irish dukedom.

The ship Ellen Stuart, from Calcutta, has been ashore near St. Margaret's Bay, but has since been got off and been towed to Gravesend.

A Royal Warrant relative to first appointments in the Army, with the Secretary of State's instructions upon the same, has just been published.

Her Majesty's ship Niobe is reported as lost, and the flag ship Narcissus has been ashore in Palermo Bay.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—M. Van de Weyer; Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart; G. Cochrane, Esq., late Assistant Military Secretary, India Office; Sir Thomas Ross, R.N.; Gen. F. Young, Ben. Infantry; Col. J. Butler, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. R. Egerton, Col. 89th Foot; Lady Mary Rose Howard; Lady Dowager Mackenzie; D. G. Round, Esq., J.P. for Stafford and Worcester; Col. T. G. St. George, Ben. Ret.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KHANDALLA, 14TH JUNE.

WE have delightful weather just now, and nature is beginning to assume its most grand mood — now the mists float along the valleys and cap the hill-tops in the most picturesque manner, now Sol appears from behind the vapour, not striking the rocks with his usual violence, but all day long, he "plays"

"A chequer-work of beam and shade along the hills."

Our mornings are generally bright with cheerful sunshine and the rain that has fallen here during the last fortnight has come down mostly in the afternoon and night-time, in smart showers, but not continuous. Yesterday we had a plumper falling to the accompaniment of some very fair specimens of thunder and lightning. The monsoon may now be said to have fairly set in and

"The rain it raineth every day."

But the hill is not yet forsaken by all its visitors. It is very pleasant when the rain ceases. Nothing could be more exhilirating than a brisk walk or ride through the fresh, pure air; but it is damp and unpleasant when the rain falls, and rather unhealthy to those not accustomed to such damp regions. The invalid soldiers have long since returned to Poona, looking like anything but invalids or convalescents. Departure is the order of the day, but we had a few arrivals during the last week. People who return to Bombay in the beginning of June, after a long stay at Mahableshwar or Matheran, find it so disagreeable to be boiled in the vapoury pot of Ducklan, that they are glad to run away from it for a few days again, and to such Khandalla affords a delightful, convenient and cosy retreat. Our new arrivals are of this class of runaways.

In one of my letters I told you that there were loud complaints about a gentleman of high standing in office and society having left this for Poona without paying his bheestie, &c. I am now glad to have to tell you that our noticing the circumstance has done some good. The party in question had never even dreamed that his conduct towards a friendless "poor devil" of a bheestie and his fellows would be painted in black and white in your columns, and held to the censuring gaze of the world, and he was therefore rather startled to see from your paper that your "own" knew "all about it," and soon there was a battle between his crowhile sleeping *conscience* and his ruling genius *avarice*. Well, after a hard struggle, conscience conquered and the gentleman forwarded through the post to the bheestie and a hamal the amount of their well and truly earned wages.

The condition of our principal road this season is such as we never were accustomed to see here before. It is very much cut up in many places, and that portion of it which leads to the station seems to be quite innocent of repairs. It is entirely washed away and one can hardly drive over it without endangering the springs of his carriage or his horses' knees. I see a large quantity of road metal heaped up on both sides of the road. Surely it can't be kept simply for show, as is generally the case in the Salsette district? Oh no, we are blessed with a better state of affairs on this side of the Konean, and I hope that I shall not have to repeat this complaint when I come here again, which I hope to be able to do in October next.

Our Post Office has lately been made "subordinate to" the one at Lanowlee. I do not know and cannot even guess what induced the postal authorities to take this step. The change causes as much inconvenience and annoyance, as our registered and bearing letters and bangies, which used to be delivered here along with the stamped letters on the arrival of each train, are now forwarded to Lanowlee first, and thence back here. This unnecessarily entails much delay. Men of business generally send their important letters registered, but under the new arrangement safe delivery is not combined with speedy delivery, and so we shall have to send unregistered the letters which we should otherwise have sent registered. Under the old arrangements, if we sent our letters (whether they be stamped, registered, or bearing) half an hour before the starting of the train by which they were intended to be dispatched, they would be quite in time, whereas, if I were to do the same now, my to-be-registered and bearing letters would be too late. I have made inquiries and find that the change has not resulted in any saving of the public money, and I have therefore no hesitation in characterising this unnecessary waste of the public time as most unwarrantable, and I trust that our Postmaster General will see the advisability of reverting to the old arrangements.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write with some diffidence on a subject on which my information is very imperfect; but I do know, and all who are acquainted with him know, that the late Mr Connon undertook and supported with the most chivalrous persistency the cause of a lady who has long struggled nobly and patiently against great difficulties as Principal of a school in Hornby Row. Would it not be possible to carry out one of John Connon's warmest wishes, and at the same time assist this lady in the establishment, on a better footing, of that school to which she has devoted time and health for which up to this time she has been but miserably recompensed, if at all?

A. L. B.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe by this morning's papers that the s. s. Pera, Captain Methven, arrived yesterday from Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Point de Galle. This vessel brought the Australian mail letters to Point de Galle. There the European part of the mail was transhipped to the steamer from Calcutta, bound to Suez, and the Indian mail was landed and transhipped to the steamer from China, bound to Bombay. But, nine times out of ten before the China mail steamer is ready to proceed on her voyage to Bombay, it happens the steamer from Australia is ready, and actually starts for Bombay, and leaves the mails which she brought up with her from the Colonies to be brought on by the China steamer. Thus, it has happened on the present occasion. The Pera has arrived in Bombay direct from Australia, but the Bombay mail was carefully landed at Point de Galle, and *left behind there*, instead of being sent on in that vessel. The same occurred last month by the s. s. Barodr, and for several months past it has been the same. The postage from Melbourne to Ceylon is 6d., but from Melbourne to Bombay 1s. per ½ ounce. It is excessively galling to have to pay double postage, and then to have one's letters landed and immured in the Galle Post Office, till the steamer from China is ready to leave;—and then to see the Australian steamer arrive in Bombay, without letters and newspapers for any one but those connected with the P. and O. Company. I do not say it is the fault of the P. and O. Company at all; but I blame the miserably inefficient Post Office arrangements that can allow such a state of things to go on month after month. In the meantime, the Pera, from Melbourne, rides at anchor in Bombay Harbour, and the letters from Australia, which people, confiding in the *bona fide* and good sense of the Post Office Department, wrote and forwarded per "Pera," have not yet reached Bombay.

COSMOPOLITE.

FUNERAL OF DR. BEATSON.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars of the funeral of Dr. Beatson, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, late Surgeon-General British Forces in Bengal, which took place on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and was very well attended:—

The Volunteers formed up on the Mall below "Woodville," the Commander-in-Chief's residence, where also a large body of the military and civil officers also collected. The face of the hill above was one mass of natives and other spectators. At the bandstand also hundreds of people of all classes had assembled in the hope of seeing the funeral cortege pass that way. About half-past 5 o'clock the coffin was brought up from the house to the Mall. It was borne by the European soldiers from the Battery at Jutog, all of whom had been brought over for the occasion. Unfortunately there was no band. The procession then formed. The Volunteers about 40 strong preceded the coffin. Immediately following were the military and civil officers and members of the community, the police force bringing up the rear. When the procession had reached about half of the way, the guns of the Mountain Battery boomed forth the first of the minute guns due to the rank of the deceased: this they continued to do till eleven guns had been discharged. By this time the procession had reached the burial-ground. The Venerable the Archdeacon officiated on the occasion. After the conclusion of the service, the battery again boomed forth eleven more guns, and then all turned their faces homeward. It was wonderful to observe the rapidity with which the battery limbered up after the cessation of the firing; in *half a minute* the guns were strapped on the backs of the mules, and everything ready for a start. The battery returned to Jutog about 8 P.M. The rain fortunately kept off very conveniently during the time of the funeral.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

WE would draw attention to the announcement in our advertisement columns, made by the Organ Committee, that a popular concert will be given to-morrow, Thursday, in the Town Hall.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 13th June, was 48 feet 10 cents the rainfall to same date being 3 in. 78 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 41 feet 50 cents the rainfall being 15 in. 11 cents.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Captain Simpson, of the British ship Milford, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court yesterday and charged four of his crew with the above offence. The defendants pleaded guilty and stated their perfect readiness to go to jail. His Worship sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Defendants had prosecuted the captain on the previous day on charges which were considered by Mr. Ryan unfounded.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The enquiry regarding the death of the woman Luxmeebae was resumed yesterday, and after the examination of some evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—That death was caused by gangrene following an injury to the right knee, the result of her having been accidentally knocked down by a runaway pony.—An inquest was also held yesterday at Gaumdavie touching the death of a Goanese, Paul Lobo. Verdict—That death was caused by tetanus following injuries to the head and wrist, the result of an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE TRAMWAY ACT.—Mr. C. H. Crowe, on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company, yesterday charged a hack-buggy driver before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court with obstruction and negligent driving, so as to cause damage to one of the cars. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 5.—Another driver was charged with deliberately driving his conveyance on the rails, and refusing to make way for a tramway car, and Mr. Crowe stated that it was with extreme difficulty a collision was avoided. The magistrate sentenced the defendant also to a fine of Rs. 5.

ROBBERY.—Kooshalchund Panachund, a pearl merchant, residing in Marwarree Bazaar, reported to the police that on the morning of the 15th inst. he gave pearls of the value of Rs. 300 to one Hurreebai Tooljaram to string together. The man was engaged at his work on the first floor of complainant's house, and states that at about one o'clock he fell asleep, and upon awaking in few minutes after he discovered the greater portion of the pearls missing. The complainant professes implicit faith in the workman's honesty, and refuses to make him over to the police. He has reported the theft in case any of the pearls may be found under suspicious circumstances hereafter.

THE MAHOMEDAN PERVERT.

SUCH it is contrary to jail regulations to permit other than their infant children to remain with female prisoners, the prison authorities have been obliged to deprive Mrs. Lennon of her two little children, aged about nine and twelve years each. Mrs. Lennon, it will be remembered, is the Mahomedan proselyte, now under arrest on a charge of bigamy. It appears that the Pathan, to whom Mrs. Lennon was married according to the Mahomedan ceremony, received intimation of the intended step with regard to the children, and with a punctuality and promptitude perfectly exemplary in a step-father, he stationed himself at no considerable distance from the gates of the Common Jail on the day that the children were to leave their mother in order to receive them into his paternal care. The police were, however, on the alert, and the Pathan was forced to resign his charge. The children were carried before the Commissioner of Police yesterday, who ordered their immediate removal to the Byculla School.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the Bank was held yesterday at the registered office, 5 Meadow Street, for the purpose of passing the final accounts of the liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair.

Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna, manager to the liquidators, read the notice convening the meeting and the final report of the liquidators. The final account had been printed and circulated among the shareholders. In terms of a resolution passed on the 13th February 1873, the remaining recoverable assets of the Bank were sold by public auction for Rs. 13,500. The Bank's liability to its creditors had been wholly cleared; and six distributions of assets had been made, amounting in all to Rs. 21,13,863, or at the rate of Rs. 71-5-0 per share. Shares of the Bank were taken over from the Bank's debtors to the amount of Rs. 12,08,614 at the market value of the day. The sum of Rs. 61,05,636 had been written off to profit and loss account, which included the Bank's losses at the head office and of the several branches in India and England, also all legal and other charges incurred in the course of the liquidation, and compensation and gratuities paid to the Bank's employes. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharsey,—That the final account and report of the liquidators be adopted and passed; that the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of be approved, and that the company be dissolved as from this date.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Jumnadas Tulseydas,—That the proposal of the liquidators to hand over the Bank's books and records to the chairman, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, to be kept by him in safe custody for the term of five years, and to pay to him the sum of Rs 900 for godown rent, be approved.

Proposed by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Cursonjee, that the liquidators' proposal to invest the balance of unclaimed distributions of assets in four per cent. Government paper and to deposit such paper with Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, on the understanding that he is to go on paying out of its proceeds such sums as will be claimed, and at the end of five years to hand over the balance of unclaimed money, with all interest that will become due on the Government paper, to the District Benevolent Society as a charitable contribution of the unclaimed distributions of the assets of the Royal Bank of India, be approved.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

INDIAN NEWS.

SCIENCE IN INDIA.

(*Friend of India*)

THE hundred and twenty resident members of the Bengal Asiatic Society would do good if they courted a little more popularity, or ordinary publicity, for their venerable and valuable institution. The reports of their proceedings, which are not public, appear only in their own Journal, and some four months after date. Thus we were left to discover the able address of the President, Dr. Oldham, last year, so long after its delivery that comment seemed out of place. In the present year Colonel Hyde, his successor, read an inaugural address which was no less useful. We refer to it now as marking the growth in India of a school of physical science, which promises to make original contributions to our knowledge of nature, to develope many of our physical treasures, to aid the progress of education and so to go side by side, if not hand in hand, with Christianity in dispelling ignorance and superstition.

Few Governments even in Europe contribute so much indirectly to Science as that of India by means of its great scientific departments. The Survey alone, which in its various forms has cost more than two millions sterling since the beginning of the century, has become a vast organisation of physical observers and reporters. The Geological and Meteorological Departments, though so small, have secured for themselves a value which is practical as well as purely scientific. The two Mints are becoming more and more useful in the same directions, as are the manufactoring departments of the Army. While the Engineer and Ordnance Corps are thus utilising these days of peace, the Medical Services, especially that of India, do not neglect researches calculated to illustrate if not to enrich Natural History and Chemistry. And more recently there has been added to this corps of observers the manufacturing branch of the Telegraph Department. The Educational Service all over India, have yet to vindicate their reputation in the direction of natural science, as some of them have done in that of philological scholarship. It is an object worthy of the first Oriental Society, to stimulate the researches and concentrate the results of the labours of these sets of inquirers, in a manner which its present organization unfits it to do. Every department seems to work separately and the results are too often dissipated or unknown, unless when a President casually alludes to them in an annual address and the address is published four months after its delivery.

After describing the geographical exploration conducted by the survey officers, Colonel Hyde tells us that the pendulum operations have been completed, and that tidal observations are being carried on to show the secular charges in the relative level of land and sea especially on the Bombay coast. To contribute data for determining the figure of the Earth, Colonel Lambton's arc of about 364 miles, from Madras midway through Bangalore to Mangalore, has been selected for determining differences of longitude with the aid of the electric telegraph. The preliminary results show 13·93 seconds of an arc less than the Trigonometrical determination

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

We take the following news from the *Levant Herald* of the 20th inst. :—

We received on Thursday last an "official communication" from the Porte, expressing the pain felt by the Government at the news from Anatolia, and stating that it has hastened to afford succour. A Commission has been appointed for this purpose at the Porte, under the presidency of Sadoullah Bey, chief dragoman of the Imperial Divan, and in order to enable the charitable to turn their humane wishes to account, a public subscription has been opened at the office of the Government Savings Bank (*Emniyet Sandiki*) at Buyuk Yeni Khan in Stamboul. Receipts, stamped with the seals of the Commission and of the Bank, will be given for all contributions, which will be calculated at the "good money" rate. The Commission will publish the names of contributors, with the amounts paid, and will also keep the public informed from time to time through the newspapers of the localities helped by the assistance thus afforded, and of the manner and other details of the distribution of the relief. The Sultan has had his name entered at the head of the Turkish list of subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Anatolia for £T 5,000. The Grand Vizier contributes £T 500; the President of the Council of State, £T.400; the Sheik-ul-Islam, £T.250; and other Ministers of State and high functionaries considerable amounts. Abdul Rahman Pasha, the newly appointed Governor-General of Angora, left on Friday for Moudania, whence he will proceed at once to his post, where it will require all his energy and resources to abate the great distress which prevails. Provincial subscriptions are being promoted in several vilaiets in aid of the sufferers, and in the vilaet of the Danube we learn from the *Tuna* that a sum of 5,000 piastres has been collected. Other parts of the country are also forwarding their contributions.

The latest news from Koniah is more satisfactory. The people there were suffering very much from the foundations, which had swept away all the flour mills. The floods, however, having abated, and his Highness Essad Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, and now Governor-General at Koniah, has acted with promptitude in taking all possible measures within his reach on the spot; he has forbidden the export of grain, and caused the produce of the double tithe of the fertile district of Pek-Sheir and of the *caimakamaliks* of Sparta and Ilghan to be brought into Koniah. This will amount altogether to 96,000 Constantinople kilehs of grain. We also learn that the Porte has received from Ismidt, under date of the 13th inst., an official despatch announcing that a caravan composed of forty-seven camels and forty-eight mules, laden with 204 sacks of flour, had started for Angora. Two other despatches have reached head-quarters; one from General Ali Pasha at Brussa, announcing that the governor-general of that city had sent to Angora ninety-three camels laden with 278 sacks of flour; the other from General Hassan Husni Pasha at Angora, who has been commissioned to organize relief in that city. The telegram is dated the 14th inst., and states that a portion of the supplies of flour sent by the Government had arrived, and that, in consequence, bread was now fairly abundant in the bazaars of the town.

It is proverbial that misfortunes never come singly, and some of the wool-growing districts, in which famine now prevails, have been visited also with a fatal disease among the goats which supply the "tiflik" wool in large quantities. The latest advices state that as many as 500,000 goats have perished in the district of Angora, Castamboul, and Tchangri, nearly a half of the whole of the flocks which remained. Some four or five months ago, at the approach of winter, and when fodder was running short, about 1,000,000 goats were moved away in the direction of Adana and Tarsous. There had previously been upwards of 2,000,000 of goats in the districts first named. The wool of the dead goats has been shorn, and is available for sale and use, but there will be a falling off of at least £T.200,000 in the value of this year's shearing as compared with that of last year, which realized upwards of £T.800,000. Next year, however, the effects of the disease will be more severely felt in the diminished return of wool.

CLAIM AGAINST THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

EDWARDS v. WARDEN.

This was an appeal in the Court of Chancery from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon. The plaintiffs, Mr. Tenison Edwards, a barrister, and his wife, sought by the suit to enforce against the trustees of the Bombay Civil Fund and the Secretary of State for India a claim to an annuity, which the plaintiffs alleged ought to have been paid to the mother of Mrs. Edwards, who was the widow of Mr. Thomas Flower, a Bombay Civil Servant. The Vice-Chancellor decided that Mrs. Flower was entitled to an annuity of £300 from February, 1834, to December, 1863, and decreed that it must now be paid to her representative, Mrs. Edwards, with interest at 5 per cent., after deducting some payments which Mr. Flower ought to have made, but did not make, in his lifetime. The trustees to the fund appealed. The appeal was argued in Easter Term. Mr. Cotton, Q.C., Mr. Kekewich, and Mr. Horne were for the appellant; Mr. Kay, Q.C., Mr. Miller, Q.C., and Mr. Joseph Beaumont for the plaintiffs; Mr. Macnaghten appeared for the Secretary of State. The judgment of the court was reserved, and was this morning delivered by Lord Justice James as follows:—In the year 1807 a fund was established in Bombay by voluntary subscription, called the Bombay Civil Fund, for the purpose of securing to the civil servants in that presidency the following benefits—viz., 1. Assistance to a subscriber compelled by sickness or infirmity to quit India for the benefit of his health, and not being possessed of sufficient means to pay his passage to Europe and support himself and family during his necessary stay there. 2. Provision for the widows of subscribers left without adequate provision, and for the education of their children without sufficient means for their maintenance and education. Between the years 1804 and 1825 some changes had been made with respect to the fund not material to be noticed. The Government had agreed to contribute £2,800 a-year, and to receive and retain the balances in their hands at 8 per cent. interest, and provision had been made for granting a certain number of annuities of £400 a-year each. In the year 1825 the association was, with the assent of the Government, remodelled. The contributions were made compulsory on all persons becoming thereafter members of the Civil Service, and new rules and regulations were adopted. Under the new constitution the objects of the fund were greatly changed and enlarged so as to make it not only a provident fund for the relief of poor members and poor widows and orphans, but also—and more prominently—a fund to induce retirement and accelerate promotion, by providing annuities of £1000 a-year for a certain number of members desirous of retiring after twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence in India. For the purpose of effecting this new scheme it was provided that the association should be divided into two distinct branches, sharing the capital stock between them—the annuity branch and the provident branch; that a fixed levy of 4 per cent. on all salaries and emoluments and the £2,800 a year provided by Government should be contributed to the annuity branch, and that there should be a separate contribution of 1 per cent. to the provident branch, the latter subscription being liable to be increased according to the demands of the branch, but the augmented contribution ceasing when the subscription of 1 per cent. shall be again considered adequate to meet all claims. The right to the annuity of £1000 was subject to this provision—that in case the accumulated value of the contributions, with interest, was less than half the value of his annuity he was to pay the difference. The provisions made for widows and orphans was still made dependent on their own names. It should be observed that a majority of three-fourths of the subscribers had power to alter the rate of contribution, the rate or grant of pensions or annuities, and to make any addition to or change in the rules and regulations of the association, with this proviso:—"No decision upon general questions, or upon any other questions affecting the resources or the expenditure of the fund, shall be final until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors shall in all cases be final." Mr. Thomas Flower was a member of the association from its formation, and was a member in 1825, and assented to the new constitution, rules and regulations. By the rules of 1825 it was provided that the whole property of the fund should be vested in trustees, consisting of the committee of managers for the time being, who were to be five *ex officio*—namely, four high Government officials and the secretary of the fund—and four others elected annually, leaving Bombay without intention to return during the current year being *ipso facto* a vacating of the office. The provision that the property should be vested in the managers as trustees was, however, never really acted on, and was in truth from the first inoperative. The funds have always been in the Treasury of the Government on behalf of the association, and have existed only as a floating debt of the State. In the years 1826 a Mr. Farish proposed at a general meeting of the subscribers to the association the following, among other, resolutions, which were carried:—8. "That the pensions now granted only to widows and children who do not possess property to the amount specified in the regulations be henceforward granted in all cases to the widows and children of members of the new annuity and charitable fund without reference to property." 9. "That to entitle a member or to the benefit of the foregoing resolution on behalf of his family, after he shall have accepted the annuity, he shall subscribe to the charitable fund 1 per cent. per annum on his annuity, or 1 per cent. at the time of his acceptance upon the total value of his annuity, as laid down in the table furnished in by the Court of Directors." 7. "That the operation of the above and other resolutions shall be suspended until the favourable decision of the Honourable Court be received to the propositions for transferring to the charitable fund the capital of the institution as it stood on the 30th of April, 1825, after deducting for the annuity fund 533,333 rupees." Some years elapsed before the assent of the Court of Directors was obtained to the division of the fund, but at a general meeting held in January, 1830, a despatch containing such assent was received, and the suspension of Mr. Farish's resolutions thereupon ceased. In the meantime—namely, in the year 1829—Mr. Flower had received intimation that he was entitled, if he pleased, to retire as from May, 1830, upon an annuity of £1000 a year, on payment of the amount required by the rules. On the 24th May 1830, a communication was made to Mr. Flower's agents that the amount was 32,510 rupees, which sum was forthwith paid into the treasury, and thereupon Mr. Flower became entitled to his annuity, and ceased to be a civil servant as from the 1st of May, 1830, and not before. He was therefore a member who became an annuitant after and while Mr. Farish's resolutions had come into and were in operation. In June, 1832, however, it became evident to the managers, or was so considered by them, that the increased burden on the fund which those resolutions would occasion could not be borne without additional resources, and it was therefore proposed that the subscriptions should be thenceforth levied at the rate of 2 per cent, and that such additional levy should have a retrospective effect as from the 1st of May, 1825. The latter proposition failed to secure the requisite assents, and, in consequence, Mr. Farish's resolutions were again suspended by unanimous vote. Communication was in the meantime made to the English agents of the fund for the purpose of its being intimated to the annuitants then in receipt of their annuities, which Mr. Flower was not, that the suspension of Mr. Farish's resolutions had been removed, and, in effect, inviting them to avail themselves thereof. Before anything, however, was done on this, a further communication was sent, announcing that the resolutions had been again suspended, accompanied by an intimation, in effect, that the right of the annuitants was suspended, but that, if and when the suspension was again removed, the annuitants should receive due notice, so as to be able to avail themselves of their right to contribute. It may be fairly assumed that Mr. Flower was informed of those communications. He never did, in fact, subscribe, or take any step, or do any act, with reference to Mr. Farish's resolutions, and he continued to receive his annuity in full up to the time of his death on Feb. 11, 1834. He left a widow and an only daughter surviving him. Nothing has ever been paid to the widow or daughter out of the fund, and the bill in this suit was filed on the 30th of July, 1867, by the daughter and her husband, in her own right and as administratrix of the widow, who died on Dec. 23, 1863, claiming the benefit of Mr. Farish's resolutions, and, in the alternative, alleging that the widow was, at all events, entitled under the rules of 1825 to a considerable annuity, even having regard to the amount of her property. The defendants to the bill are four persons who are or were members of the committee of management and the secretary of the association, as representing the entire body, and the Secretary of State in Council for India. The Secretary of State has taken no part in the discussion before us. The other defendants insist that the suit ought not to have been instituted in and ought not to be entertained by this court, the proper forum being the High Court at Bombay. But they admit at the bar that if the suit could be sustained in this country against the association or body by members representing it, they may be taken as sufficient representatives of such association or body. It certainly does seem a very strong proceeding for a court of justice in this country to summon an association of members at Bombay, who from the nature of the society must be all public servants there and to call on the managers and trustees of that body, who must be for the most part engaged in the performance of high official duties at and be all actually resident in Bombay, to come in and plead and litigate here. It is to be observed that by the rules the annuities to widows and children are payable in English money, and are to be paid in England if the annuitants reside in England or elsewhere in Europe. We think, however, that it is unnecessary to determine whether the circumstance of the annuitants being made payable in England gives jurisdiction to this court to enforce payment, because, assuming that if a motion had been made to discharge the orders for service of the bill in India, and the objection to the bill had been raised by plea or demurrer, it would have been fatal; still, having regard to the fact that the defendants did appear unconditionally to the suit, that no application was made to discharge the service of the bill in India, that no objection to the jurisdiction was raised either by plea or by demurrer, that the case had been fully litigated here in pleadings, evidence, and argument on all points, and that the Government of India really holds the money and has taken no objection to the suit, we think that we ought to deal with and determine the question which has arisen between the parties. First, then, as to the right of the widow and daughter to the benefit of Mr. Farish's resolutions. It is contended, and we think rightly, that Mr. Flower, having ceased to be a member, and having become an annuitant after the suspension had been removed and before it was re-introduced, become for himself and his wife and daughter absolutely entitled to the benefit of those resolutions, and that the members could not by any subsequent act deprive him of his vested right. But what was that right? A right by subscription to a fund during his life to obtain after his death a certain benefit to his wife for her life if she should survive him, and a certain benefit to his daughter if she should survive him and be then a minor. It was a right to have what was an exact equivalent to a very ordinary policy of insurance granted by insurance officers. But it is of the essence of all such contracts that the premium should be paid, and there is no distinction between the subscription in his case and the premium payable to an insurance office. But it is said that in this case the association, by suspending the resolutions before Mr. Flower could contribute, and, by their communication to the London agents, deprived him of the means of subscribing, and therefore absolved him from the performance of the condition precedent. But there is, in our opinion, a fallacy in treating it as a waiver of a condition precedent, or anything analogous to that. What Mr. Flower had was a right to purchase an insurance for a certain sum of money or for certain annual payments, and he was told that the whole scheme, including the granting of the insurance, was for the present suspended. He acquiesced in that, and never paid or tendered his money. It was at the utmost a rescession of a contract giving a right of purchase. He might, of course, have disputed the right to rescind or suspend, but he was bound to do so at once or within a reasonable time, and to insist on his right to pay his subscription or premium and obtain his insurance. It is like a contract for sale of a lottery-ticket; if it is rescinded by the vendor and the purchaser acquiesces therein, and keeps his money without tender, protest, or objection, it would be impossible for him afterwards to insist on the contract and claim the prize it should have drawn once. It is further said that in this case the annuitants were induced to acquiesce by the following promise, contained in a letter of the secretary of the 9th of September, 1831, to the London agents:—"Many applications having of late been made to the trustees by the annuitants in England to be admitted as subscribers to the charitable branch of the fund on the terms laid down in Mr. Farish's propositions, I request you will have the goodness to acquaint any gentleman from whom inquiry on the point may be addressed to you that, should the propositions be again brought into full operation, no time will be lost in communicating the same, with the view to an option being allowed to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit resulting from them;" and it is said that the propositions or resolutions were again brought into full operation (although after Mr. Flower's death) on certain terms and conditions. It is contended that the widow and daughter became then entitled to obtain the benefits, on paying the sums which Mr. Flower would have paid if he had subscribed on his retirement. But the letter referred to, when properly considered, so far from supporting the contention of the plaintiffs, really goes very strongly against them. It gives distinct notice of the view of the position taken by the association, and, withdrawing for the present all option under Mr. Farish's resolution, it promises in the future to tender again, in a certain event, a similar option—that is, an option to an annuitant to subscribe, and so purchase the contingent benefit. It did not mean, and could not mean, that if Mr. Farish's resolutions were again brought into full operation, and any annuitant should die in the meantime, leaving a widow and children, that widow and those children should have the option—it would be absurd to call it an option—of the absolute right to the benefit on paying the small amount of subscriptions which would in that case have been payable during the annuitant's life. You cannot deal with the right to an insurance against a contingency when the contingency has become a certainty. In this case one is apt to be misled by the fact that Mr. Flower died so soon after he received his annuity, and that his widow lived so long after him. It is said it is obvious that, if the association had not prevented him, Mr. Flower would have paid the few pounds a year subscription to secure the great benefit he would thereby have secured. But it is of the very nature of life insurance, and of all contingent benefits connected with life, that, if the payer dies immediately or soon after, the benefit obtained should seem enormous compared with the price paid. It is impossible to predicate of the annuitants generally or of any particular annuitant, that they or he would have accepted the terms. What a man may have thought of his own or his wife's chance of life, or of his chance of marrying a wife at all, or whether his means were such as to make the difference between the regulations of 1825 and Mr. Farish's resolutions immaterial, are things which it is impossible to speculate upon with a view to place the widow and child of a man who had not subscribed on the same footing as if he had subscribed. It is not unimportant also to bear in mind that the whole class of annuitants acquiesced in the suspension, and that if any attempt had been made in or soon after 1830 to enforce the rights of the annuitants to subscribe under Mr. Farish's resolutions, it is by no means improbable that an appeal might have been successfully made to the Court of Directors, on the ground that a new burden was created without any adequate corresponding resource. And it appears that in 1832 the directors wrote as follows with respect to the revised regulations of 1810, having a similar object:—"We find that you allow 8 per cent. interest upon the whole of the balance and subscriptions of the provident branch of the Bombay Civil Fund. To this we object, as part of those subscriptions consists of the increased rates levied under the revised regulations (which we have not recognized) for extending advantages to the widows and children of the members of the fund. We must therefore decline a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent. upon the new subscriptions raised for securing to widows an annuity of £300 without reference to property." We have arrived at the conclusion that even if the claim under Mr. Farish's resolutions had been prosecuted immediately upon or soon after the subsequent removal of their suspension, it could not have been sustained. There is, however, a subordinate claim which arises under the regulations of 1825. By article 11, sections 1, 2, and 3, it is provided—(1) "The widow of every member of the new Annuity and Provident Fund dying shall be entitled to receive from the fund an allowance or pension not exceeding £300 per annum." (2) "If she be possessed of property exceeding £200 per annum at the time of her husband's death, or shall be entitled to property to that amount from any and every source and sources whatever independent of this institution, the allowance or pension shall be reduced in such amount as her property may exceed that sum, so that the allowance or pension of a widow, taken together with such property as she may possess or be entitled to, shall not in any case exceed £300 per annum." (3) "In estimating these sums, legacies and bequests to the children and their separate property of any kind shall not be considered as forming any part of the income of a widow." Now, Mr. Flower left property exceeding £500 a-year, but £6000 of that was left to his daughter, the interest of which was during the minority of the latter to the widow, for her maintenance and education. The daughter came of age on the 15th of October, 1842, and on the 13th of March, 1843, the widow wrote to Messrs. Crawford, Colvin, and Co., as agents to the Bombay Civil Fund, as follows:—

"I do myself the honour to apply to you under the following circumstances:—By the will of my late husband, our daughter, on coming of age on October 15 last, became entitled in her own right to the sum of 60,000 rupees, the interest of which until that period had been paid over to me by her trustees for her education, &c. My annual income has consequently now been reduced to the sum of £422 2s. 2d., and which reduced scale of income may, I hope, from the above date, now be made good to the amount of 500 per annum, in accordance with the liberality of the regulations of the civil fund, to which my deceased husband was so long a contributor. I have only to add that should you feel yourselves unable to comply upon your own responsibility with the above request, I hope that you will bring the same as speedily as convenient to the favourable consideration of the trustees of the fund in India."

This letter was laid before a general meeting, but the request therein contained was not acceded to. It was considered, and it has been argued before us, that she was not entitled to the further allowance claimed. This is based on section 4 of article 12 of the regulations of 1825, which is as follows:—

"In estimating the income of a child or children, the same rules are to be applied as in estimating the value of the income of a widow, and the property left by a deceased member is to be considered as the property of the widow and children collectively in settling their claims upon the fund."

We are of opinion that clause cannot be held to override the very distinct provision contained in the 11th article, and already mentioned. The privileges of widows are made the subject of one section, and those of children of another, and the court is bound to put any possible reasonable construction on the words in the latter which will not have the effect of nullifying a very clearly expressed opinion contained among the privileges of the widows in the former. We think that such a construction may well be put. We consider that the words in clause 4 of article 12 apply only in terms to the case where both widow and child came upon the fund, and that it was intended that in such a case the benefits of the fund should be marshalled between them. And it appears to have been decided by the association very early in favour of a Mrs. Best and her children, the widow losing a little, but the family, in the aggregate, getting £100 a year more than they otherwise would have got. We are of opinion, therefore, that the claim of the widow ought to have been allowed, not from any earlier date or to any greater extent than in her own letter, but on the footing of that letter—viz., that as from the 15th of October, 1842, her income had been reduced to £422 2s. 2d. To this claim, however, the association raises a very formidable objection, arising from the lapse of time and the equitable rules in that respect adopted by analogy to the Statute of Limitations. To this it has been replied that, this being the case of an express trust—the case of a trust fund—the rules as to time have no application. We are unable to accede to this view. There was no relation of trustee and *cestui que trust* between any person or persons and Mrs. Flower or her representative. The managers, it is true, are called trustees, but they are trustees (so far as they are trustees at all) for the association, not for persons having claims against the property of the association. It is, in our judgment, impossible to distinguish this case from the case of a claim against the Equitable Assurance Office, or any other mutual assurance society whose accumulated fund and current income are the sole assets out of which a claim in respect of a policy could be satisfied. There is no fiduciary relation between such a body or its trustees and a policy-holder, or the grantee of an annuity. Even in the case of a common partnership, where the legal right devolved on the surviving partner of realising the assets and winding up the affairs of the partnership for the benefit of himself and the estate of the deceased partner, it was held by the House of Lords in "Knox *v.* Gye" that a suit by the representatives of the latter was barred by the lapse of six years. We are unable to suggest any principle on which the fund, society, or association, or whatever it may be called, is precluded from setting up the same defence. It is said that in this case the fund has become, from accumulation at high compound interest, very rich. But it is easy to conceive that the converse might have happened, while at the same time it is difficult to see why contributions should be levied from Civil Servants of 1867 to 1874 to meet a claim which ought to have been satisfied and might have been enforced out of the income of 1843. The defence arising from lapse of time must be the same whether the association be rich or poor. The claim, however, appears to us to be in substance a claim to a sum of money payable *de anno in annum*, and as to so many of such annual sums as became due within six years from the filing of the bill, with interest from the filing of the bill, we think the plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration and a decree. This amount can be easily calculated and inserted in the decree. One order will be discharged in favour of the Vice-Chancellor, and in lieu thereof to dismiss the plaintiffs' bill so far as regards the first five paragraphs of the prayer; to declare that there ought to be paid to the plaintiffs the amount which accured due to Mrs. Flower in respect of an annuity of 477 17s. 10d. between the 30th of July, 1861, and the 23rd of December, 1863, with interest thereon at 5 per cent. from the 30th of July, 1867, the date of the filing of the bill. Although this is a very small matter compared with the real claim made in the suit, we think we are justified under all the circumstances of the case in not making any order as to costs. And we desire again to repeat what we said at the close of the arguments—that the association in its present circumstances would be acting properly in not insisting on the lapse of time in respect of Mrs. Flower's application of March, 1843, which we think was refused under a misconception as to the meaning and legal effect of the rules of 1825.

THE DUKEDOM OF CONNAUGHT.

This title, which is about to be conferred on His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, is not quite new in the Royal Family. According to the Peerages of *Lodge* and *Burke*, Prince William Henry, a younger brother of George III., was created in 1764 Duke of Gloucester and also "Earl of Connaught;" and these titles passed to his son, the second Duke of that creation, but became extinct at his death in the year 1834. It is also not true that the present is even the second instance of one of the Royal Family being directly connected with the sister kingdom by an Irish title; for example, the Prince of Wales is Earl of Dublin, as was his grandfather, the Duke of Kent; the late and present Dukes of Cumberland have always enjoyed the title of Earls of Armagh; the late Duke of Cambridge was created Earl of Tipperary, and his son, the present Duke, still holds that Earldom; the Duke of Edinburgh is Earl of Ulster; the late Duke of Sussex was also Baron Arklow, in the county of Wicklow; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., was created Earl of Munster in 1789. Probably other examples of Irish titles conferred on Royal personages could also be discovered by the careful antiquary.—*Times*, May 27.

THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

There has been nowhere such a thorough examination made of the defects of the new Control system in the field as is to be found in the very plain spoken supplementary chapter on "The Lessons of the War" in Mr. Henty's work on the Ashantee campaign. The author points out very fairly that the question of commissariat or supply becomes, when an army is advancing, altogether distinct from that of transport. For the actual duties of Lines, the Control Department, as represented in Sir Garnet Wolseley's force, was not insufficient. For arranging the means of carrying them forward it was hopelessly inadequate; and had other measures not been taken to carry out this most necessary service, the whole expedition would have collapsed hopelessly on the way. Mr. Henty does not conceal his opinion that the general thus "coming to the rescue of the department," or, in plainer words, superseding it, was a step that should have been taken much earlier, and he thinks that it probably would have been so but for Sir Garnet Wolseley's illness. Colonel Colley was, in fact, appointed Director of Transport a little too late, and all his own exertions, ably seconded as they were by those of the large staff of special service officers placed under him, in addition to those already assigned to this duty by the Control, only allowed us to make an advance "with diminished forces, the 23rd and company of Artillery being left behind," and put us, while approaching Coomassie, in the position of being "within an ace of not being successful." Mr. Henty examines with particular care the notion that the precedent of the Abyssinian war and its successful transport corps could not be applied at Cape Coast because there were no beasts of burden, and shows to demonstration that, as the carrying had to be done entirely by men, there was all the more reason that these should have been from the first carefully organised under officers who would have taken an interest in them, cared for them, seen them regularly paid, and in return would have had no desertions. He illustrates this point not from the examples of the native regiments raised under Wood and Russell, and of the native carriers employed by himself and the other correspondents, who gave no trouble in this respect, or, indeed, in any other. Mr. Henty's general criticism on the Control Department as now existing is too exhaustive and goes too closely into details of a professional character to bear compression. But we may venture to say that the true key to this gigantic blunder is to be found in the conclusion to which he is forced, and to which those who had studied the question here have been driven before him, "that it was devised with the sole object of affording employment to an immense staff of clerks at the War Department. . . . which appears to proceed on the assumption that the whole of the Control and military officers are untrustworthy, and their sole object is to pillage the public." It would be absolutely impossible, it is very justly added, to carry on private business with such a system of checks as is thought necessary for the public business of the War Department—thought necessary, that is, by those who hold that the object for which the army exists is that it may be administered from Pall-Mall—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. LEMOINNE ON THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

M. John Lemoinne declares in the *Debats* that he does not believe that any real enthusiasm was felt in England on the occasion of the Czar's visit, and in the following extract he assigns his reasons for that opinion:—

Since the Emperor of Russia recrossed the sea, the English people are beginning to return to their sang-froid, and their official enthusiasm has considerably subsided. To say the truth, we never believed in the sincerity, nor even in the reality of the transports of which the newspapers gave such pompous descriptions. For any one who is somewhat acquainted with the English, an allowance must first be made for their habitual disposition to profuse hospitality; and next, for a more secondary sentiment, to which we can only give the name of an immense rage for sight-seeing. They therefore received the Czar with much ostentation, and not a little curiosity. They made him pass reviews, as if he had not seen a great many others! They offered him grand banquets, according to their usual practice. But if bottom there may be, we are sure that cordiality was wanting. There are no points of intimate connection between England and Russia. The two dominations everywhere encounter and jostle each other; they are two Powers which live much abroad, and although the inevitable shock which must one day occur in the East is still distant, it is nevertheless anticipated and discernible. The English, we repeat, have so much of the sentiment of hospitality that they would not on any account have manifested their veritable impressions as long as the Emperor was with them. But they have not forgotten, nor could they forget, that Russia profited by the fatal prostration of France to tear up the Convention of the Black Sea and cast to the winds the engagements of the Treaty of Paris. It was during our unfortunate war that those changes were made, and England should then have discovered that she ought not to enrich herself by our ruin. As to France, she is much less interested in the question. The war of the Crimea, like nearly all those made by the Emperor, was a war of dynastic one. We had no interest in preventing Russia from descending on the East; but the Emperor Napoleon III. had an immense advantage in giving himself the alliance of England and in entering by her means into the great confraternity of accepted and established Governments. It was for that object that France expended hundreds of thousands of men and millions of francs. And to-day the whole fruit of that campaign is lost for England; and it was whilst France was reduced to impuissance and abandoned by the whole world that Russia violently released herself from the ties imposed upon her after the capture of Sebastopol. How can one believe that the English have forgotten the humiliations which they had to undergo at that moment, when they saw Russia dictating her laws, with the assurance of having with her the support of the new German Empire? And they have had yet other vexations to support, such as the last expedition into the Khiva, respecting which they allowed themselves to be duped like schoolboys by Russian diplomacy. All these questions only concern France very indirectly, and we can consider them with much impartiality, if not with indifference.

GENERAL DE CISSEY'S MINISTRY.

(From the Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

Versailles, May 25.

After one of the most difficult crises on record Marshal MacMahon has succeeded in composing a Cabinet *dans les tons gris*. England once enjoyed a Ministry of All the Talents; General de Cissey's Cabinet might without intention to offend any of its members, be called a Ministry of All the Mediocrities. It is the personal work of the President, for when MM. de Goulard, Decazes, and d'Audiffret-Pasquier had successively failed to form an Administration the Marshal lost patience and summoned General de Cissey, who obeyed his chief's commands as simply as if he had been ordered to head a division in battle. He is not the man to originate a policy, nor will he be asked to do so. While M. de Broglie was in office the Marshal played the part of a constitutional Sovereign, being advised and assenting to advice; now the brother soldier whom he has selected will stand towards him as a mere chief of the Staff, for we have not yet come to the pass of seeing a second-rate general guiding an eminent field marshal. The other Ministers are all submissive men, who are not burdened with private crotchets, but will easily out the President's views harmoniously; and the Cabinet is therefore, in default of other merits, the most homogeneous we have seen since the war. M. Magne, who retains the Finance portfolio, is respected on the Bourse as a safe man, who never attempts sensational budgets. His Bonapartism is tempered by a personal estrangement from M. Rouher, and from the rabid Imperialists of the Cassagnac type, who have always been held in part responsible for the late Emperor's constitutional experiments; and though he would probably like to see a Third Empire, he will never plot or cabal for its restoration. The Duc Decazes is amiability incarnate, and has a shrewd political prompter in the person of M. Clement Laurier, the ex-Radical barrister who seceded to the Right Centre after the Commune, and has since been to his grace a sort of faithful Achates. The Duke has a polite aversion from Republicanism, but he retains too bitter a recollection of the treatment which his father endured at the hands of the Légitimists under the Restoration to have any liking for that party. Affecting English manners, and well versed in British parliamentary history, he doubtless believes himself a statesman of the Palmerston type, but his constitutionalism is of a theoretic kind; he adjourns its practical realization to some far-away date when Frenchmen shall have ceased to be the frisky people they are; and meantime, he sees no harm in suppressing a newspaper now and then, and in keeping forty departments in a state of siege. M. de Fourton, a black-bearded gentleman, with a voice like a trumpet, was Minister of Public Works under M. Thiers and Education Minister in the last Cabinet. A barrister by profession, he has acquired the forensic versatility enabling him to argue now on one side now on the other, so that, after being a moderate Liberal to please M. Thiers, he found no difficulty in developing acute clerico-conservatism under M. de Broglie. He has now gone to the Home Office, where he may be trusted to write as good circulars about the promotion of moral order as any of his predecessors, but not better ones. M. Grivart, the Minister of Commerce, is so profoundly unknown that he reminds one of M. Bourbeau, that hapless Education Minister of the Empire, of whom some wags wrote one night on all the boardings of the city, "Bourbeau manque de presidence." He is a Breton barrister who has figured in no important trial; and he is never spoken in the Assembly; the one conspicuous thing about him is that he wears a moustache, contrary to the custom of the bar; and it may be presumed that he was promoted for no better reason than that he was willing to devote himself at a moment when Cabinet aspirants were almost impossible to find. M. Caillaux, Minister of Works, and M. Tailhand, Minister of Justice, are equally obscure. The former comes from the Polytechnic School, and is an engineer who, oddly enough for a Frenchman of his cloth, has written a book or an essay. M. Tailhand, who succeeds to the portfolio which has generally been reserved for consummate jurists and eloquent orators—the one portfolio, by the way, which confers a pre-revolutionary title, that of Keeper of the Seals—M. Tailhand is an ex-public Prosecutor who has always failed in oratory by reason of an impediment in his speech. How he will defend his department against the onslaughts of such legal giants as MM. Dufaure, Crémieux, and Jules Favre it will be curious to see; but perhaps he will have recourse to his Education colleague, M. de Cumont, the only member of the present Ministry who can extemporize a decent speech. M. de Cumont is a journalist who has earned some celebrity as editor of the *Union de l'Ouest*, published at Angers. At the time of the Œcumenical Council he acted as henchman to the Bishop of Orleans, and entered into a violent controversy with M. Louis Veuillot, in whom, however, he found more than his match; when the siege of Paris commenced and M. Gambetta went to Tours to try and galvanize the country into martial ardour, M. de Cumont thought it patriotic to launch a series of most virulent philippics against him, and he contrived to do so much mischief by bringing the rural population to distrust the Government that M. Gambetta suppressed his paper. Since that time M. de Cumont has adopted, not unsuccessfully, the airs of a martyr to the cause of anti-Radicalism. After the peace he prosecuted M. Engelbard, the prefect who had signed the decree of suspension, and obtained £12 damages for the libels which the decree was alleged to have contained; but this failed to soothe him, and every time the Republicans have protested against some arbitrary press edict, M. de Cumont has bounded to his feet and bawled: "And my paper! Don't you remember *my* paper!" The Marquis de Montaignac, the new Marine Minister, is a regular French tar, bluff, whiskered, and silent. If he ever speaks, his eloquence will probably resemble Marshal Soult's, who, when interrupted one day in the midst of a peremptory harangue, brought down his fist with a bang on the tribune's ledge and shouted, "Mille bombes! is that tow going to stop?"

The above Ministry, possessing not a single orator or lobbyist of influence, have modestly given out that they mean to adjourn constitutional questions, and to be a business-like Cabinet—"un Ministère d'Affaires." A contractor who should undertake to build a breakwater where half a dozen other contractors had previously failed, and who should begin by saying that he meant to adjourn the tides and the equinoctial gales, would make a declaration quite as interesting as the foregoing. How does this business-like Cabinet propose to prevent the divers factions, and especially the Legitimists, from fodging constitutional questions? and if the interpellators bring their motion to a vote, how will it prevent Bonapartists, Republicans, and extreme Royalists from coalescing as they did against M. de Broglie? No doubt we shall now hear the President's name frequently brought forward with threats as to his intention of doing this or that should the Cabinet, of which he is the virtual leader, be overthrown. But before Marshal MacMahon can hope to practise the ways of parsonal government he must have a personal majority, and this he can only obtain by plebiscitum. If, from fear of quarrelling with his Royalist or Imperialist friends, he hesitates to appeal in his own name to the country, then his new Ministry will be at the mercy of the first dozen Legitimists who should agree to move for a dissolution. No more than a dozen votes would be needed, for, the Bonapartists and Republicans being both anxious for election, the dissolutionists command a full half of the votes in the House, now it is certain that the most reasonable among the Right Centrists would incur the risk of juncture the responsibility of voting against the dissolution. In face, then, of a situation so fraught with explosive materials that another crisis may occur at any minute, it is idle to speculate as to what General de Cissey's humdrum Ministry will be able to do. All we can guess for certain is what they will not do. They will not induce the Legitimists to abate one jot of their factious pretensions, nor the Bonapartists to forego a single opportunity of furthering their aims at the expense of any man or Minister who may not cast in his lot with them. They will not prevent the constituencies from electing Republican members as they have been doing hitherto; and they will not persuade rational people that to persistently ignore the wishes of the nation and to attempt to carry on the Government in the sole interests of a confused and divided minority is not a course which in one way or another can only lead to evil.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

An interesting account of the recent attempts made to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Vatican is given by the Roman correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*. There are still many people in Italy, he says, who, though sincere patriots, have remained true to the Catholic Church, and who deplore as much in the interest of their country as in that of the Church the policy of *non possumus* to which the Curia professes to adhere. Indeed, the necessity of a reconciliation for both parties is daily becoming more apparent, and is being to a certain extent recognized even by the Vatican. It seemed at first that nothing could be more encouraging than the attitude of the Curia in the matter of the appointment of new bishops. To submit such appointment to the civil authorities would, it declared, amount to a "recognition of the Sub-Alpine State," and rather than do this it would risk the confiscation of the bishop's salaries and compensate them out of its own funds. But the salaries paid out of Peter's pence did not exceed 4,000 lire in any case, and the bishops, with Monsignor Capalti, Cardinal, at their head, urged the Vatican to withdraw its prohibition. This it ostensibly refused to do, but it is known that several of the newly appointed bishops, including those of Bobbio and Fossano, have since applied for and obtained the Royal exequatur with the tacit concurrence of the Vatican. On other points, however, the Curia still remains obdurate, as was proved by the recent mission of Don Bosco. This eminent clergyman, who is equally attached to his country and his Church, went to Rome to ascertain what concessions it would be necessary for the Italian Government to make in order to establish a *modus vivendi* between it and the Vatican. After much trouble he succeeded in obtaining the four following stipulations from the Pope as the bases of a settlement:—1, the Pope's civil list, amounting to 3,250,000 lire, to be paid by the Italian Government, without requiring the signature of Cardinal Antonelli, as this would be regarded as a recognition of the *status quo*; 2, the Royal exequatur to be abolished, and the right of the Holy See to appoint bishops to be admitted without restriction; 3, absolute freedom of education—*i.e.* removal of the schools from State control; and 4, withdrawal of the Government bill under which no marriage ceremony is to be performed by a priest unless the marriage has first taken place before a civil authority. These points were submitted by Don Bosco to the Minister Minghetti, Visconti-Venosta, and Vigliani. They seemed not unwilling to give up the first and fourth; but to make any concession as to the others—the third especially—was out of the question, as Parliament would never sanction the withdrawal of the exequatur, still less of State control over education. The Pope, however, adhered to his demands, declaring that it was ridiculous to require the sanction of Parliament in such matters; and as the Ministers were not disposed to commit what would be equivalent to an act of political suicide, the negotiations were abruptly broken off.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF MAY 30.

New Translation.